

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 26, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 60. 2 p.m. 68. Humidity 97. 94.

November 26, 1914.

Temperature 6 a.m. 68. 2 p.m. 77. Humidity 77. 54.

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.04

2071 晚九月十年寅甲

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1914.

四拜禮 號六十二月一拾英倫

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TROOPS RECAPTURE TRENCHES.

GERMAN REQUEST FOR ARMISTICE REFUSED.

British Warships Active.

GERMAN FLANK BOMBARDED FROM THE SEA.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Indian Troops Re-take Trenches.

Nov. 25, 5.45 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—
From the North Sea to Ypres there has been no further infantry attack. We gained ground between Langemarck and Zonnebeke. The Indian troops have retaken some trenches near La Bassee. The situation is very quiet from La Bassee to Soissons. We have slightly progressed at Berry-au-Bac and in Argonne.

Armistice Refused.

The enemy attacked Bethincourt, north-west of Verdun, but has been repulsed. The Germans asked for an armistice, which was refused.
Our artillery at Pont-a-Mousson is able to bombard Arnville. There is no change in the Vosges.
[Arnville is a town in the French Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, about seven miles N.N.W. of Pont-a-Mousson.
Bethincourt is in the French Department of Meuse, about ten miles N.W. of Verdun.]

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Russians Capture 6,000 More Prisoners.

Nov. 25, 4 a.m.

An official report issued at Petrograd states:—
The battle of Lodz continues. The Russian cavalry at one point attacked the retreating German infantry, inflicted great losses and captured their heavy guns.
Attempts by the Germans to counter-attack on the Czenstochowa-Cracow front were repulsed.
Six thousand prisoners were captured during the fighting on Sunday.

Turks Routed in Erzerum Region.

Nov. 25, 4 a.m.

The Turks have been routed in the direction of Erzerum and the Russians are pursuing them vigorously.

British Warships Bombard Zeebrugge.

Nov. 25, 4 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that two British battleships on Monday severely bombarded all points of military significance at Zeebrugge.
The German opposition was feeble.
The extent of the damage is unknown, but the warships returned safely.
[Zeebrugge is situated on the Belgian coast, about 14 miles north-east of Ostend. It is the port of Bruges, with which it is connected by a ship canal, 26 feet wide, opened in July 1907.]

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

The Aviation Fest.

London, November 24.

The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement:—
On Saturday three British aeroplanes flew from French territory to the Zeppelin Airship Factory. All three pilots in succession flew down to close range, under heavy fire from guns, and launched bombs. One pilot is reported wounded and was taken to the hospital as a prisoner. The other officers returned safely to French territory, though their machines were damaged by gun fire. They report positively that all bombs reached their objective and that serious damage was done to the Zeppelin factory. This flight of 250 miles, which penetrated 120 miles into Germany across mountainous country in difficult weather conditions, constitutes, with the attack, a fine feat of arms.

British Occupy Basrah.

The Secretary of State for India makes the following announcement:—
Recent operations in the Persian Gulf have been crowned with even greater and more rapid success than was anticipated. After a signal defeat inflicted on the Turkish forces on the 15th and 17th inst., the Turks, abandoning all further resistance here, fled, leaving guns and many wounded in our hands.
The Walls of Basrah and Bagdad accompanied the defeated Turkish forces in their flight up the Tigris. Basrah was occupied on the 21st instant by both our naval and land forces.
All the British in Basrah are reported safe.

Attempt on German East Africa.

As regards East Africa, it appears from latest information that, as an important German railway terminus was reported to be weakly held, a force was sent from British East Africa to seize it. This force disembarked on November 2, and at once advanced against the enemy's position. The enemy was, however, found to be in great force; and, although our troops managed to reach the town, they were obliged to retire and to re-embark pending preparations for future operations. Our casualties were nearly 800.

The Canadian Forces.

The Canadian Premier has issued a Memorandum giving the plans of the Government for the despatch of the third and successive contingents to Great Britain, and for an increase of from 48,000 to 58,000 men under arms in Canada.
The total Canadian forces are now 91,000. When the second contingent goes to the front, the third contingent takes its place, making the total 108,000.

Jamaica Cable Cut.

The Governor of Jamaica announces that the cable was cut by the Germans before the outbreak of war. This was first attributed to the earthquake of August 3, but the captain of the cable repairing ship states that the cable was unquestionably cut and not severed by earthquake.

Liverpool Cotton Exchange Re-opens.

Owing to the co-operation of the British Government and the Banks, the Liverpool Cotton Exchange re-opened on November 16, and it is understood that the New York and New Orleans Exchanges re-opened simultaneously.

In Vienna the prices of cotton yarns at the end of October, as recorded by the *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, were nearly double the prices at Manchester.

The Sinking of a Submarine.

The Admiralty announces that German submarine U18 was rammed and sunk on the northern coast of Scotland to-day by a British patrolling vessel. The destroyer Garry rescued three officers and 23 of the crew; one was drowned.

French Reports.

London, Nov. 24.

The following French official communique was issued this afternoon:—"In general, the situation has not changed since yesterday. On the greater part of the front the enemy shows activity by intermittent cannonade. The Germans have here and there made infantry attacks, all of which were repulsed. These attacks have been especially violent in Argonne, where we gained ground in the region of Four-de-Paris. Between Argonne and the Vosges there is nothing to report. A thick mist has hampered operations. The health of the troops is good."

London, Nov. 24, Midnight.

A French official communique issued last night says:—"Yesterday there were violent cannonades in the regions of Rheims and Soissons. In Argonne there were violent attacks on both sides without result."

An official telegram from the French Government, through Peking, says:—

"On the 23rd there was intermittent cannonading. A few German infantry attacks were all repulsed with heavy losses. The French troops gained ground, and effected a serious advance in Argonne, especially in the Four-de-Paris district."

BLUNDERS OF GERMAN PROFESSORS.

Scathing American Comments.

The following leading article is from the *New York Evening Post*:—

To the unbiased it is plain that Germany has suffered grievously since the beginning of the war in her reputation as a seat of wisdom and the abode of scientific enquiry into the truth of all matters. To all who have profited by her learning and the instruction of her great teachers, this is a sorrowful thing. But it is precisely the German teachers of to-day who are producing a most unpleasant impression on this side of the water in their efforts to win American public opinion for their cause. Nowhere is there any evidence of a desire to undertake an unbiased investigation of facts; nowhere proof of a philosophical examination of recent occurrences. Logic is thrown to the winds. We are treated to a flood of rhetoric and of unsupported statements. The assertions of the Allies are flung away as unbelievable, because they are from the Allies; the assumption being that the Germans alone are capable of telling the truth in this crisis, and that from the rest of the world there comes nothing but falsehood. The failure to deal with the fundamental moral questions from a detached, ethical point of view, may be the inevitable result of the wave of patriotism that has swept over Germany, but it is none the less amazing. The world had a right, it seems to us, to expect better things, even if it could not hope for calmness in such a national crisis.

It really seems as if some of the professors who have rushed into print to defend Germany's cause are doing it quite as much harm as the enemy. Take, for instance, the appeal "To the Civilized World" published by ninety-three German savants, which has just reached us. Some of the most distinguished names in Germany are signed to it—Eucken, Haackel, Fuchs, Hamperdinck, Sudermann, Hauptmann, Lamprecht, Kautbach, D. rpfeld—every one notable in his field. Yet the appeal itself is discreditable to their intelligence, and certain to react against their cause. We waive the fact that the English in which it is couched is grotesque, with merely one citation: "The iron mouth of events has proved the untruth of fictitious German defeats, consequently misrepresentation and calumny are all the more eagerly at work." But their statement is marked by total absence of logic. Thus they tell us that "it is not true that we trespassed in neutral Belgium. It has been proved that France and England had resolved on such a trespass, and it has likewise been proved that Belgium had agreed to their doing so. It would have been suicide on our part not to have been before-hand."

Thus in the first sentence they deny what they admit in the last. As for their assertions in regard to France and England, no proof whatever is offered, or has been offered, from any source. The worst that we have discovered is the fact that England and France had planned how they would act if Germany did precisely what she has done. To say that it was a violation of neutrality for England and France to plan in advance how, if necessary, they would perform the duties put upon them by the treaty establishing Belgian neutrality is to insult the intelligence. But granting, for the sake of argument, that the contention is true, what does it boil down to? That Germany violated a law because some one else was going to. If anybody

was going to murder Belgian neutrality, she was going to be first at the job. What a shocking position for moralists, for teachers of ethics and religion to assume! They had much better fall back openly upon the highwayman's argument used by the German Chancellor that he preferred the law of necessity to that laid down in a "mere scrap of paper."

Next we are told by our ninety-three men of light and leading that "it is not true that the combat against our so-called militarism is not [sic] a combat against our civilisation, as our enemies hypocritically pretend it is. Were it not for German militarism, German civilisation would long since have been extirpated." What are we to think of all the German teachings of philosophy and religion, if this is true? What kind of civilisation is that which rests only upon force, and how valuable is it going to be in the long run? "Have faith in us," the appeal concludes. Faith, yes; but how can we have faith in their judgment hereafter? We could cite many similarly astonishing utterances from professors that have come direct to this newspaper, in which men of international reputation accept as facts matters for which no proof whatever is offered or can be offered. Were they to carry on their teaching or their scientific researches in any such manner they would be promptly expelled from their chairs.

But it is not only the professors in Germany who are injuring their cause. The British Government might well petition for Professor Munsterberg's release from Harvard, with the stipulation that he devote all his time to writing and speaking for Germany. There is Prof. Kuno Francke, of Harvard, too. Only a few years ago he was writing books showing a complete hostility to Kaiser, bureaucracy, and militarism. Now Germany in his eyes is almost beyond criticism. Then there is Prof. Eugen Kuhnemann, an exchange professor from Breslau. In an address in Boston, the other day, his assertion that Germany ought not to have violated Belgian territory, but had to do it, called forth laughter from his audience and a pointed remark from the chairman as to the professor's irrationality. To this the agile professor promptly replied that "Americans did not seem to understand that life was always irrational!" That Americans could only hope to understand Germany if we were situated in America as Germany is in Europe was another of his contentions. In this crisis our learned German friends seem to fail to understand that the American is a reasoning animal who can recognize a logical absurdity when he sees one, and knows how to differentiate between an assertion and a fact. Germany, says Professor Kuhnemann, is "very much satisfied with the state civilisation has reached within her country," and he adds, "German militarism is the concentrated power of self-defence against a world of enemies." Might her learned men not now take time to enquire whether all is well with a civilisation that surrounds itself with a world of enemies?

From the Times of 1814.

Paris, Sept. 21.—A German journalist ascribes the recent commotions in China to some of his countrymen. It is certain there is a great number of Europeans at Peking and that there are many Germans in the Imperial Guard. A German architect gave the Emperor of Austria, during his residence in Paris, a very detailed plan of the capital of China. Is that vast and pacific empire, which has subsisted for so many ages, destined like the other states of Asia and America, to become the prey of insatiable Europeans?

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

A relatively quiet day is reported from the front.

Indian troops have retaken some trenches near La Bassee.

The Allies have gained ground between La gemarck and Zonnebeke.

After being repulsed at Bethincourt, the Germans asked for an armistice, which was refused.

The Governor of Jamaica announces that a cable was cut by the Germans before the outbreak of war.

In Vienna the prices of cotton yarns at the end of October were nearly double the prices ruling in Manchester.

Two British battleships have severely bombarded all the points of military significance at Zeebrugge.

The Turks have been routed in the direction of Erzerum, and the Russians are pursuing them vigorously.

Operations in the Persian Gulf have been crowned with rapid success, and British forces now occupy Basrah.

Near Lodz the Russian cavalry attacked the retreating German infantry, inflicting, gr. at losses, and capturing heavy guns.

The attempts of the Germans to counter-attack on the Czenstochowa-Cracow front were repulsed, and six thousand prisoners were captured.

British forces operating in German East Africa were obliged to retire and to re-embark pending preparations for future operations.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange re-opened on November 16, and it is understood that the New York and New Orleans Exchanges re-opened simultaneously.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

General news and an article by Lord Sydenham on Belgian fortresses appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, November 28.
Sale of Swarovski Drawn Work and Embroidery—G. P. Lammett's Sales Room—11 a.m.
Sale of Plant of Messrs. Hill, Bergdahl & Co., Cross Lane, Wanchai—G. P. Lammett—2.45 p.m.
Monday, November 29.
St. Andrew's Day Concert at Theatre Royal.

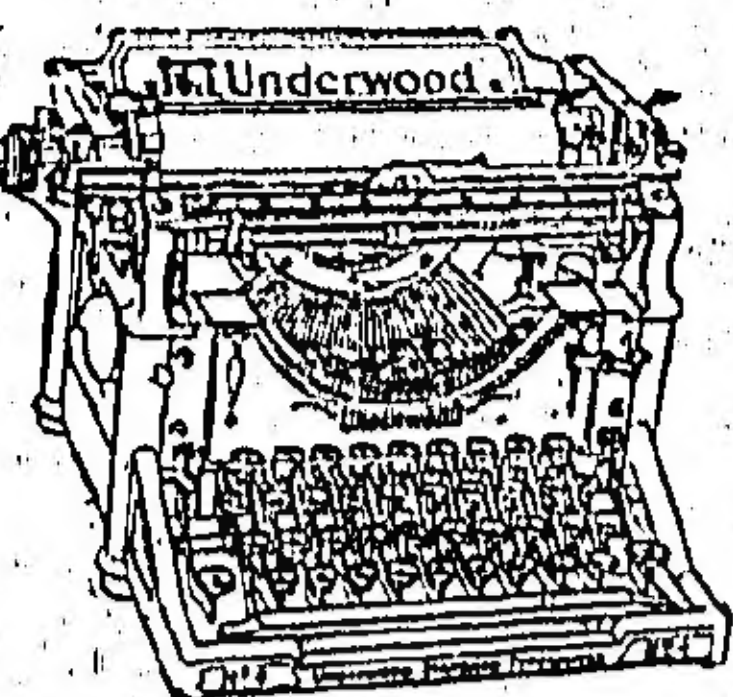
Government School, Multan.

The Government of the Punjab have, it is understood, sanctioned a proposed expenditure of Rs. 2,10,000 on the construction of a new building for the Government Normal and Model Schools at Multan.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to
European officials and merchants
in this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is
possessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has
also a good knowledge of Man-
darin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-
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Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong 2nd October, 1913.

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Roasted & Ground daily, the Best Java Coffee, 75 cts. per lb.
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LONDON.

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and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large
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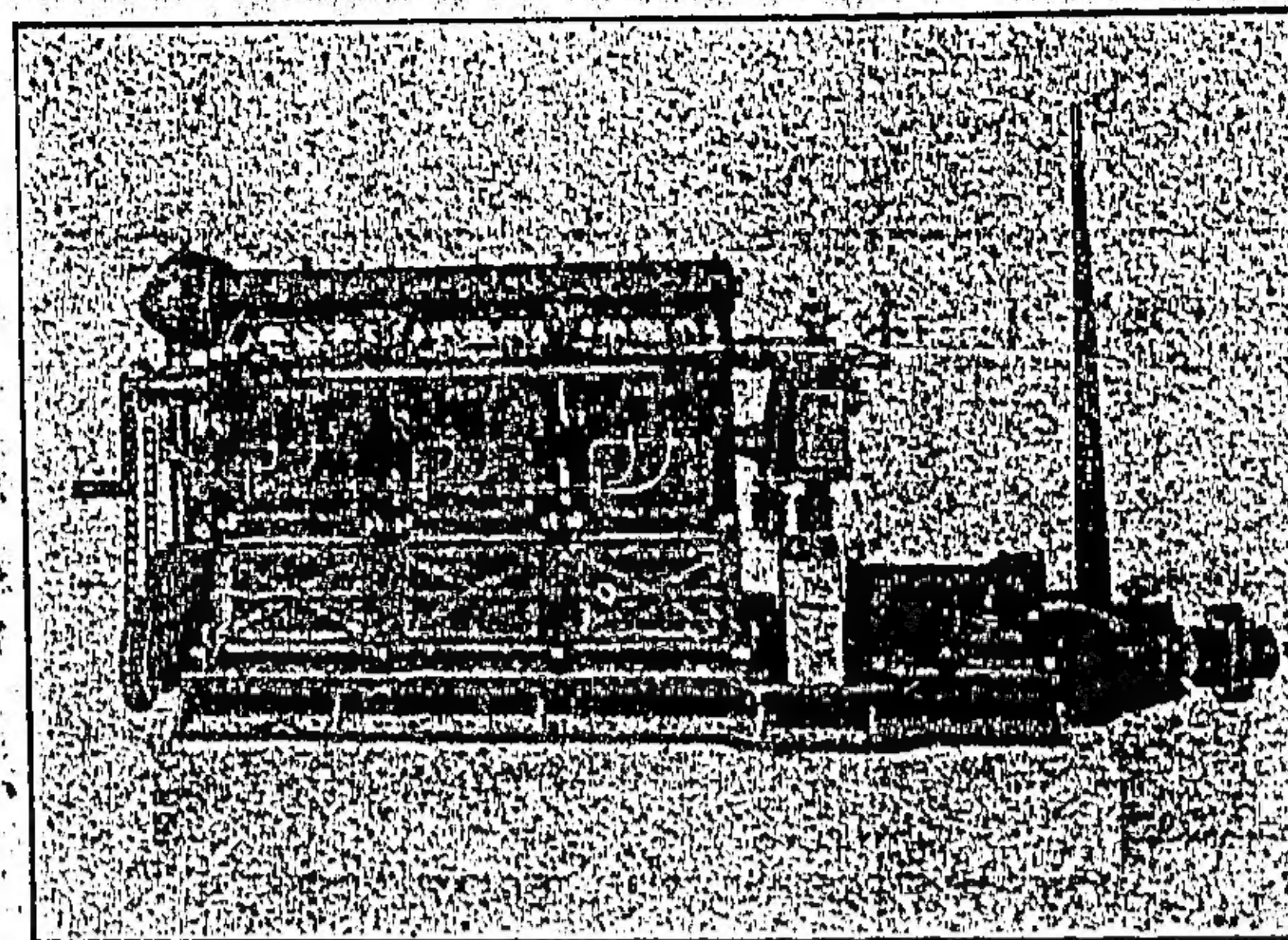
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South China Morning Post.

Are We Brave?

We have all been deeply stirred
by the poetry of Harold Begbie
and others, and many a man has
said to himself—"Well if I was
not the first to go, Thank God I
went!" The initial plunge into
the business of war took the end
of courage. One falter to screw
oneself up to sticking point and
to many a man there has come
the thought "I am glad I never
fucked it!" "It took some doing;
but I'm glad I did it and am glad
the first plunge is over!" We
who cannot go think how brave
are these lads of ours. "The
British after all are not to be
laughed at nor called cowards!"
"Brave Britishers." These and
similar sentiments constantly
occur in letters and the Press.
We are thankful that amidst all
previous signs of decadence this
spirit of bravery has not failed.
But the psychology of bravery is
a very intricate and complex one.

Daily Press.

Tsingtau's Trade Area.

A few years ago it was pro-
phesied that, with the develop-
ment of the Shantung railway
system, Tsingtau would progress
so rapidly that Tientsin, if not
Shanghai, would soon be out-
classed, but, to quote from the
British Vice-Consul at Tsingtau,
"The extended use of the Tien-
tsin-Pukow Railway has not
affected the Tsingtau trade to any
great extent, as the districts
opened up by this line are mainly
served from Tientsin from the
north and Chinkiang or Nanking
from the south." The fear that
the development of the railway
system would enable Tsingtau to
poach on Tientsin's southern
trade area has certainly been
falsified, and there is quite as
much reason for suggesting that
the reverse operation will take
place. The westward extension
of the Shantung railway may add
portions of southern Chihli and
Shensi and northern Honan to
the Tsingtau trade area, but it
will probably always be found
that the Tientsin-Pukow Railway
will be Tsingtau's commercial
boundary, and that the progress
of her imports and exports
depends almost entirely on the
development of the mar. cts and
resources of Shantung.

China Mail.

Expert Forecasts on the War.

We do not, of course, agree
with the conclusion that German
resources are greater than those of
Great Britain. They are not any-
thing like so great neither in man
nor in money. The German
Army is and always was larger
than that of Great Britain just as
the British Navy was and is larger
than that of Germany. On land
Great Britain would not venture,
unless under extreme pressure, to
oppose singly so overwhelming
and so well-equipped a force and
Germany is obviously doing her
utmost to keep her Navy out of
the reach of the British Navy at
the present time. Germany al-
most from the beginning of the
war has been using her entire
resources, while the resources of
the British Empire have so far
merely been touched on the sur-
face. As we have stated we place
little reliance upon prophecies of
any kind, but, nevertheless, we
have no doubt whatever that it is
merely a matter of time—perhaps
not a very long space of time—
when Germany will be compelled
to sue for peace. Her arrogance
has raised a force against her that
will not rest until she is com-
pletely defeated.

Revolution Indemnity.

The Waichiao Pu has paid al-
together \$33,200,000 as revolu-
tion indemnity to the Foreign
Powers, namely to Germany
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2,179,000; to the United States
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GENERAL NEWS.

Survivor of the Titanic Commits Suicide.

Boston (Mass.), October 10. — Mrs. Annie Robinson, of Liverpool, a survivor of the Titanic disaster, jumped from the Leyland line steamer Devonian last night, while the liner was cropping through a heavy fog. Officers of the vessel, which arrived today, said Mrs. Robinson had been in a high state of nervous excitement because of the fog and the sounding of fog horns.

Cement from Beet Sugar Waste.

A note in the *Building News* draws attention to the notable fact that a French firm is successfully producing cement from the scums formed in the process of boiling beet for sugar manufacture. In the early stages of boiling the scum that forms consists chiefly of carbonate of lime and water. Out of 70,000 tons of beet treated is obtained a solid residue of 4,000 tons of carbonate of lime, to which is added 1,100 tons of clay, the resulting product being 3,102 tons of excellent cement. The scum is pumped in its viscous state from the sugar boilers into large tanks where it is allowed to dry partially; finely divided clay is then added and mixed with it, after which the mixture is run into special receptacles and thoroughly amalgamated with beaters for an hour. Samples are then tested to note if the proper proportion exists between the clay and lime, any deficiency of either being made up. Continuous belts then convey the mixture to a rotary kiln where it is burned much in the same way as Portland cement, the clinker being removed and pulverized into cement.

British Radium.

The *Times* states that the British Radium Corporation has for a considerable time past been manufacturing, under the supervision of Sir William Ramsay, F.R.S., and Mr. Norman Whitehouse, and selling the purest radium bromide obtainable by the medical profession, and has already manufactured and sold radium products exceeding £40,000 in value. All this radium was produced from pitchblende mined in Cornwall and the corporation has recently completed new works at Elmora End.

Anthrax at Port Arthur.

A milch cow owned by a Japanese dairy at Port Arthur was stricken with anthrax on the 5th inst. and died on the following day.

Relief for Shantung.

The Chinese Government is sending \$100,000 to Shantung for the relief of sufferers from the war.

The United States Army.

Washington, November 10. — Major General Wetherspoon, chief of staff, has recommended that the regular army be increased to a total of 205,000 men. He also urges the creation of a first line reserve numbering half a million, and an increase of the militia to 300,000 men. In his statement, General Wetherspoon points out the unpreparedness of Hawaii, the Panama canal, and the Philippines in the event of hostilities, and declares that an increase in the standing army of the United States is imperative.

Manila Bulletin.

Mr. J. P. Morgan to be Sued. — Richmond, Va., October 17. — Mr. J. G. Pollard, attorney general of Virginia, made public today instructions from Governor Stuart to bring suit in the federal courts against Mr. J. P. Morgan of New York for restitution of the will of Mrs. Martha Washington to the public records of Fairfax county, whence it was removed while Fairfax Courthouse was occupied by United States troops in the Confederate war.

Killing Insects with Electricity.

According to the *Electrical World*, an electrical apparatus has been invented by Mr. Friggieri, Argentine, for killing the many insects which are harmful to the growth of trees and grain. A metallic net supported on a two-wheel vehicle is suspended over the ground where the insects are to be killed, and electric energy at 8,000 volts is allowed to discharge from it to the ground. By brushing trees with a metallic broom energized from the same apparatus, it is claimed that any insects in the leaves or bark of the tree can be killed.

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LORD SYDENHAM ON THE BELGIAN FORTRESSES.

His Warnings in 1890.

To a London representative of the *Manchester Guardian*, on Oct. 15, Lord Sydenham gave an interesting statement of what he considers to be the main lessons of the war with regard to the defence of fortresses. Lord Sydenham is, of course, the leading expert in this branch of military theory, and he has always maintained very definite opinions as to the utility of forts such as were so easily destroyed at Liege and Namur by the big German guns. In opposition to the school of Brialmont, the Belgian engineer who designed these defences, Lord Sydenham has maintained that such forts cannot be held against many siege howitzers. Experience in this war has supported his views in a striking manner. An interesting point brought out in the conversation was his belief that the Belgian forts could have been destroyed by howitzers of less calibre than the now famous Krupp 16 in. weapons, the existence of which was unknown.

"In my controversy with General Brialmont," said Lord Sydenham, "I maintained that it was no use placing guns in forts, and I urged this view nearly 25 years ago. What is necessary is to provide shelters for the men, to which they can quickly retire when they are being shelled, and strongly entrenched lines with effective obstacles for defence when the enemy's infantry comes close. I got that idea from the Siege of Plevna, on which I wrote a book in 1879. That place was defended mainly by rifle lines, because the forts were small and inconspicuous, so that the Russian fire did not damage them. You must have your artillery defence quite independent of the forts, placing the guns and howitzers in the intervals, well concealed, and so organized that they can be moved about from place to place. The general organization of a fortress, therefore, would be infantry redoubts of shallow depth, with good shelters, and artillery positions, with strong infantry trenches in the intervals of the forts. This is the principle which I advocated in my book published in 1890.

"This principle was strongly confirmed by what happened at Port Arthur, where the permanent forts acquitted themselves badly, as usual. It was in attacking the improvised defences on 203-metre Hill that all the heaviest Japanese losses were incurred. These entrenchments were the backbone of the defence. "I went to Belgium in 1890, at the request of King Leopold, to report on the forts that were then being constructed. I strongly condemned the defences of Liege and Namur. I said that they could not defend their intervals properly, that their armaments were weak and slow in action, and that if the places were to be held at all it would only be done by constructing field entrenchments, with artillery and good obstacles in the intervals. I put the number of field forces alone

FOR THE LADIES.

MADAME D. C. CASULLI, a Parisian Dressmaker and Certificated Pupil of the "INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL" of Paris, once a Principal and a "Modelist" in the Firms of OLIVAN-BREVEY, DOUILLIET, and BEER of Paris—a Special Firm for purchases in Paris.

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Madame D. C. CASULLI, Peak Hotel, Rooms Nos. 91 and 92. Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

necessary to hold these two places at 70,000 men, exclusive of the garrisons of the forts. What happened at Liege and Namur is clear. The intervals were not properly entrenched or adequately manned. There had not been time to do the marning work, and the obstacles were not sufficient, while the available field force was insufficient. Such defences as had been prepared appear to have been only on the eastern front. The Germans tried to storm the eastern front without artillery preparation and failed, but they almost immediately got into the town through intervals that had been left undefended. That experience exactly carried out my theory, that the place could not be held except by a strong field force guarding intervals, thoroughly well entrenched, and not only provided with obstacles, but guarded with artillery that could be moved about.

"In those days I thought that the armaments of line between forts need not consist of anything bigger than 6 in. guns and 10 in. howitzers, although I added a number of 6 in. and lighter howitzers in addition to field guns. The forts of Liege and Namur could only hold their own against field artillery. Directly the Germans brought up the big howitzers the forts were doomed, and it was clear from their later attacks that they could have wrecked any forts of this class by a few hours' concentrated bombardment.

The Forts at Antwerp Bad. — "The forts of the inner line at Antwerp and a few of the outer line, which were then being constructed, struck me as being very bad. The latter were similar to those at Liege, but much larger. What was disappointing me about Antwerp was that I thought that in the long time at their disposal the Belgians would have entrenched themselves in the intervals so far as they could, and would have been able to mount so many guns in the intervals, that the loss of a fort need not have compromised the defence. I thought Antwerp, thus strengthened, was capable of holding out for several weeks, and so long as the outer line of defence was held the town could not have been bombarded. "When writing in 1889 I did not allow for the bringing into the field of these very big howitzers. In the second edition of my book in 1907 I did contemplate this,

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because that was after Port Arthur, where the Japanese, with great difficulty, brought up 11-inch howitzers taken from their coast defences, and that showed that guns of that size could be brought into the field. No one knew that 16-inch howitzers would be brought into the field. That is a *tour de force* on the part of Krupp, but we know now that it can be done by dividing the equipment into manageable loads. I cannot understand how these guns could have been mounted, unless upon concrete foundations which had been set some months before. In our own forts we used to allow six months for this purpose.

The Best Defences. — "The experience of this, as of other wars, shows that the best defences are those which have been prepared in a rough-and-ready way to meet the requirements of war. The conventional fortifications of the great masters, almost invariably prove disappointing when tested by experience.

The contention that a permanent fort of ordinary type is really a shell trap which cannot hold out in the face of the concentrated fire of modern howitzers is proved by what happened at Antwerp, where neither the armoured gun positions nor the casemates were proof against heavy shells. I imagine that the forts at Maastricht were equally unable to resist concentrated fire, though a much longer defence was made there.

(Continued on Page 10.)

Of Course. — "Why were you weeping in the picture show?" "Jesse—'It was a moving picture.'—Judge.

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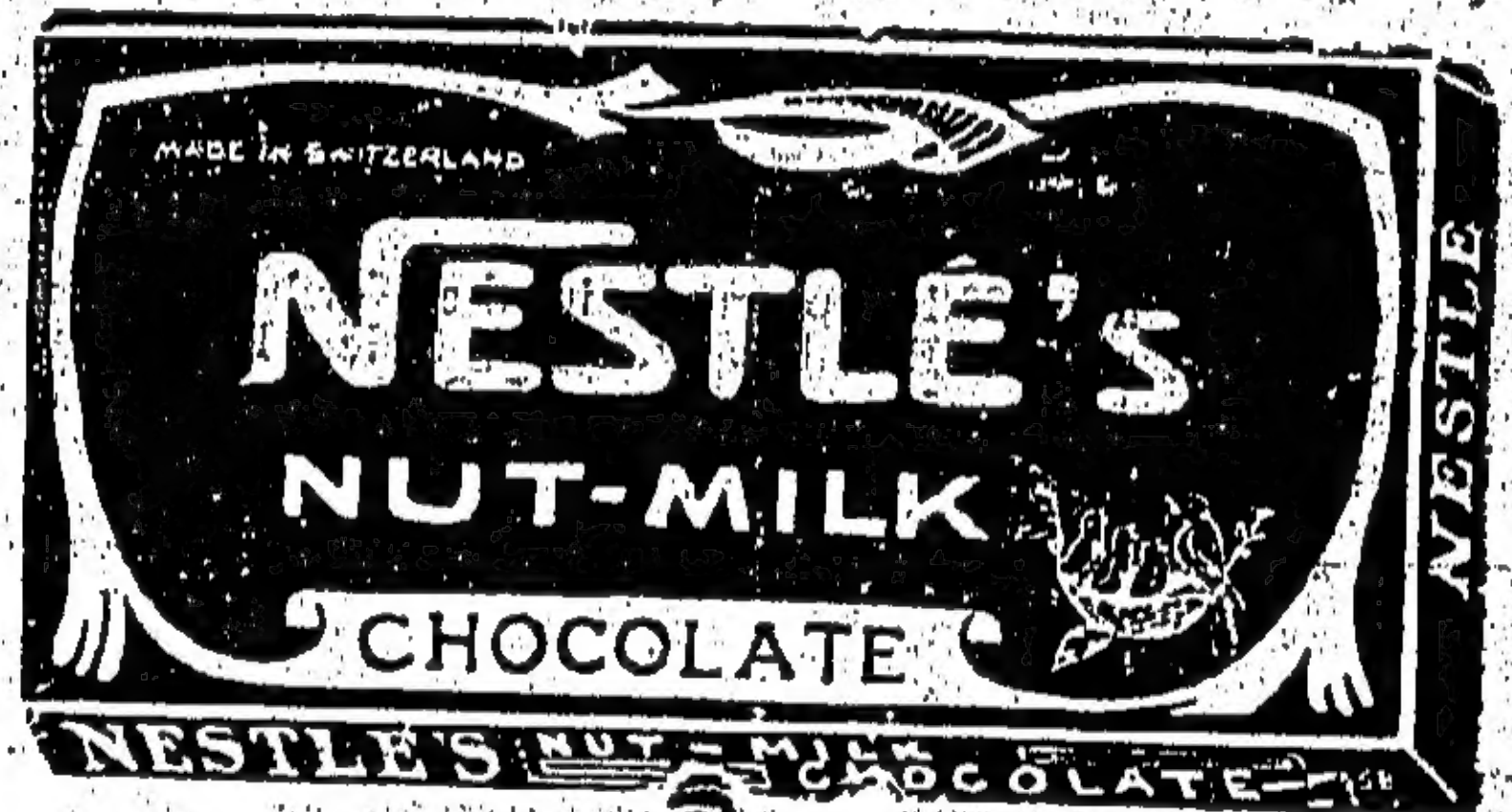
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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

VERNON.—On the 29th September, in the North Sea, Henry Doone Vernon, Lieutenant Royal Navy, Flying Officer Royal Naval Flying Corps, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. V. Vernon, late of Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1914.

THE LABOURITES AND THE WAR.

We alluded, in last Saturday's leading article, to the healthful effect of the war on the people at home. To no party has it come with more bracing results than to the Labourites, who, with exceptions too trifling to be worth mentioning, have declared, in a body, in favour of the prosecution of the war to a conclusion that will satisfy the Allies. According to recent Home papers, twenty-five Labour Members of Parliament, backed up the Trades Union Congress and the General Federation of Trades Unions, have now issued a manifesto which supports, to the last letter, the attitude taken by the Imperial Government with regard to Germany.

The burden of this manifesto is that the war is one of obligation, because the national honour was at stake. It recognises, without any waste of argument, that Britain had "exhausted the resources of peaceful diplomacy" before she went the length of taking up arms; and, further, that "until the Power which has pillaged and outraged Belgium and the Belgians, and plunged nearly the whole of Europe into the awful misery, suffering and horror of war, is beaten, there can be no peace." Resolutions such as these leave little room for doubt, even in the minds of the most pessimistic, as to the loyalty of the Labour party. The truth is that the John Bull spirit is as indestructible in the British workman and his Parliamentary representative as it is in the veriest old Tory landowner. John Bull, no matter what social grade he belongs to, claims, before all things, the right to grumble, as well as the right to criticise his Government. But, as the history of our country and our race has taught us, there is no necessary connection between his grumbling and his actions. His bark is a deal worse than his bite—a circumstance which the Germans did not allow for when they drew up their elaborate programme of conquest. It takes a Britisher to know a Britisher; the German will never know him. John Bull will give freely; but try and take from him by force and you will find him anything but easy-going. There are men fighting at the front now who, six months ago, would probably have received with equanimity the news that e.g. Hongkong was to be given away to the Americans, or the Portuguese. But how would they have received the news that any other nation proposed to take Hongkong from the Empire by force?

The Labour party, then, is as loyal and as British as any other, when we come to the things that really matter. But there is another point in the manifesto under discussion which we ought not to pass over. "If Britain had not kept her pledges to Belgium, and had stood aside, the victory of the German army would have been probable; and the victory of Germany would mean the death of democracy in Europe." Here is something for the American anti-British party to lay to heart (though, judging from the United States press, that party would seem already to have changed its mind and declared for England). The real and recognised champion of democracy of the best sort proves, after all, to be Britain—the Imperial, the Monarchical and the Aristocratic—Britain, with whom the words "representative government" mean what they say; and, in face of such a pass as the present, the socialists at home are among the first to realise this. In other words, they, like the rest of the Empire, are taking their lesson.

The French Red Cross Fund.

We published in our General News column, a few days ago, an intimation that the French Government, acting on a suggestion made by M. Gaston Thomson, the Minister of Post and Telegraphs, has authorised the issue of a special 15 centimes postage stamp, bearing an actual postal value of 10 centimes, the balance of 5 centimes being for the benefit of the funds of the Red Cross Association. It is expected that enormous numbers of these stamps will be sold and a large sum will be realised. The stamps, which are also being prepared for issue in Indo-China, bear as a surcharge a red cross and "5 centimes."

A Suggestion.

This is, on the face of it, an excellent idea for raising money and it appears to us that a scheme framed on similar lines would be well worth the consideration of our own Home and Colonial Governments. We have very little doubt that, here in Hongkong, a substantial sum could be obtained by this means. For instance, a surcharge of two cents (or even one cent) on the four cent stamp would not be felt by the great majority of Hongkongites; but would produce a very considerable revenue, which could be turned over to one of the various relief funds. The sales of stamps so surcharged would in all probability considerably exceed the normal figures, as they would be eagerly sought after by stamp collectors all over the world.

The Nietzsche Boost.

Messrs. Foulis, and one or two other British publishers who speculated, some few years ago, in translations of the works of the just-now-much-talked-of Friedrich Nietzsche, must be shaking hands with themselves at the present moment. Until some while after the war broke out, these translations must have been practically so much dead stock, for (Heaven be thanked) the Nietzsche mania had had its day. English reading people had no time to waste on the Bedlamite beltings of the author of "Beyond Good and Evil" etc. and everybody, save G.B.S. and Mr. Orage, had agreed to give him decent burial and forget him. Unfortunately, as things have turned out, he has had to be dug up again. Many of the Home papers contain letters and articles, some defending Nietzsche, others condemning him, and others still, asking for information about his works. Therefore the hearts of the publishers will rejoice—as will also those of such translators as happen to be entitled to royalties.

The Lights of Hongkong.

What was wrong with the gas lamps in the neighbourhood of Pedders Hill, Wyndham Street and Arbuthnot Road yesterday evening? We don't know if things improved later on, but, at 8.30, when it was already quite dark, the lamps in this district had not been lit, and passers-by were dependent on the lights that shone from the houses. This was all very well in the main streets; but, on the flight of stone steps leading from Arbuthnot Road into Wyndham Street, it was another matter, for, at the best of times, the only light these steps get is from the lamp at the bottom. Why the occupants of the houses in the vicinity do not appeal to the authorities over this business we cannot understand. For over two years the Telegraph has been complaining at intervals about the condition of the steps, but the light is still wanting. There must be some amazingly able people handling the lighting arrangements of the Colony.

Manslaughter Charge.

Mr. Hazeland has fixed Thursday afternoon for the purpose of hearing the case in which Wong Tak, a watchman on board the s.s. Tai Lee, is accused of the manslaughter of Chi Tong on the trip of the boat from Canton to Hongkong.

Postal Employee Charged.

A Chinese employee of the General Post Office was charged at the Police Court with obtaining money by false pretences. He was alleged to have sealed an open letter bearing a two-cent stamp, and, on delivery, to have demanded an extra two cents. The case was remanded.

DAY BY DAY.

IF WE DON'T WANT DULL THOUGHTS TO COME, WE MUST KEEP 'EM AWAY LIKE I KEEP THE WEEDS OUT OF MY BIT OF GARDEN. I FILL THE BEDS SO FULL OF FLOWERS THAT THERE ISN'T ANY ROOM FOR WEEDS.—D. Quorn.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 67; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 60; fine.

The Mails.

American Mail.—Arrived to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Due to arrive to-morrow.

Canadian and U. K. Mails.—Closed to-day at 2 p.m.

Canadian Mail.—Closed to-day at 3 p.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 38 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is \$1.13-103.

Thanksgiving Day.

To-day is Thanksgiving Day in the United States.

Royal Birthday.

To-day is the birthday of the Queen of Norway (Princess Maud, daughter of the late King Edward VII), who was born in 1869.

Removing Soil.

A Chinese charged with removing soil from Crown Land was fined \$5, by Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning.

Returned.

Mr. D. W. Craddock returned from a visit to Shanghai by the s.s. Liangchow yesterday. It will be remembered that Mrs. and Miss Craddock arrived from Hongkong a few days after Mr. Craddock's departure for the North.

Local Wedding.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, yesterday, there was a large attendance of members of the Portuguese community to witness the marriage of Mr. C. M. S. Alves, the manager of the Fung Tong, to Miss Carmen Remedios. After receiving the best wishes of their friends, the happy pair left for Macao, where the honeymoon is being spent.

Bailed Out.

Bail of \$750 was granted in a case in which a woman stands charged with the theft of \$501 worth of jewellery from a house in Queen's Road West. She was remanded this morning, until Wednesday next, by Mr. Hazeland. Mr. Otto Kong-sing appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Agassiz for the defence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

A CHALLENGE.

(To the Editor, "Hongkong Telegraph")

Sir,—Through the medium of your paper I desire to challenge Mr. C. Chavis, Army Ordnance Officer—"the Shadow of the Far East." I shall be pleased to meet him at catch-weights at his own special hobby, which is feats of strength, as well as any of his trainers. Arrangements to be made at the Victoria Theatre, and all earnings to be given to the Prince of Wales' Fund.—Yours, etc., J. EVANS.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1914.

LOCAL WEDDING.

In the presence of a large gathering of friends, the wedding was solemnised at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, this morning, of Mr. Watson, of the Locomotive Department of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, and Miss Doris Chunnutt, of Kowloon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. N. C. Pope. The service was fully choral, Mr. Ernest Hall, Chief Accountant of the Railway, being at the organ. The bride, who was charmingly attired, was given away by her brother, Mr. A. E. Chunnutt, and was attended by Miss Chunnutt, Miss Hobbs and Miss V. Young as bridesmaids. Mrs. Jordan being the matron of honour. The best man was Mr. H. G. Gallion. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother, in Victoria View, when the customary toasts were honoured. The honeymoon is being spent at Shanghai.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

PORTUGAL'S DECISION.

The Probable Scheme of the Allies.

If, as seems certain from yesterday's wires, Portugal should actively intervene in the war, the number of nations in the great conflict will then total eleven. Portugal's sympathies have all along lain with the Allies, and the wonder is, after the incident on the Angola frontier some time back, that she has not come in before. She is now ready, we are informed, to intervene "at any suitable moment, in accordance with the terms of the British Alliance." What that Alliance is, is not very widely known, save that it is of an offensive and defensive character, and that it springs from long years of friendship with England, dating as far back as the Peninsula War, when Wellington espoused the cause of the Portuguese in face of the ambitions of Napoleon, both in regard to Portugal and Spain.

One Result.

Neither the Portuguese Army nor Navy is of sufficient strength to affect the situation materially in Europe, but the result of Portuguese intervention would be to facilitate the invasion of German South-West Africa, the biggest of the Kaiser's colonial possessions. That territory is contiguous to Angola, where the Portuguese must have a very considerable body of men under arms. Apart from the help which Portugal could give in raiding German territory, the mere fact of her participation in the war on our side would enable us to pass troops through Angola, and then the German colony would be pressed from north and south simultaneously. Similarly, operations would be facilitated from Portuguese East Africa against the adjacent German territory there. Every little helps, and it is comforting at a time like this to realise that our circle of friendship extends rather than diminishes.

Another Dose.

The German Right Wing has once again been given a taste of British naval gunnery, as is revealed in the announcement that two of our battleships have severely bombarded all points of military significance at Zeebrugge, which is situated on the Belgian coast north-east of Ostend. The enemy has been making desperate efforts to gain point further down the coast, but an experience such as that just mentioned, which obviously must have had damaging effects on the Germans, may well cause the German military experts in this locality to stop and consider the utility of any scheme which they may be basing on the occupation of fish ports on the Belgian or French coast, always assuming their ability to carry out the project. To the ordinary observer it looks as if the German pressure on the Right must soon end in total failure.

In No Hurry.

In some quarters the view is undoubtedly held that the Allies are making painfully slow progress in driving back the German, but if we may take the view of a British officer of high rank who recently returned to London from the front, we are in no desperate hurry to force the enemy back into his own territory as yet. General Joffre, so he says, has been content to ensure his own Right flank, where the German attack has been decisively repelled, and to hold the Germans firmly along the Centre line, while slowly driving them back between Lille and the coast. For it is realised that once the enemy is falling back on the Rhine, the campaign will assume an entirely new phase. Considerably larger forces will then be required in the actual fighting line and immense equipment of a special nature will be necessary.

Simultaneous Invasion.

Another point not to be lost sight of is that it is the desire of the Allies that the invasion of Germany should be, if possible, almost simultaneous east and west. We know how anxious the Germans were in the early days of the war to use all their forces in one theatre of war before turning to deal with the

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

A Small List Disposed of.

The Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, sat in Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this morning, at the Supreme Court, and had a light list before him.

In the case of the Wing Cheong Shing, in which there was an application for adjudication before his Lordship, the Official Receiver, Mr. E. V. Carmichael, said that the receiving order was made on October 22, a meeting of creditors had been held on November 4, and adjourned until November 18, when it was unanimously agreed to ask for adjudication and the appointment of Mr. Hokwan as trustee.

An order in these terms was granted. In re the Hang Mow, hearing of petition, Mr. Agassiz, of Messrs. Harding and Agassiz, appearing for the petitioning creditor, asked that the matter be allowed to stand over until the next bankruptcy day. A scheme of composition had been arranged and had been signed by all the creditors except six, who were living in Canton, and he wanted an adjournment to enable their signatures to be obtained.

An adjournment until the next bankruptcy day was granted.

On the application of Mr. Needham, of Messrs. Ewins and Needham, for the petitioning creditor, a receiving order was granted against the Kwong Shing Lung.

In the case of the Yee On Cheong, hearing of petition, the Official Receiver asked for a receiving order. The assets were two cases in which an indemnity had been secured against any costs that might be incurred. An interim receiving order had already been made.

A receiving order was granted. Mr. Heywood, of Mr. Leo D'Almada e Castro's office, appearing for the petitioning creditor in the case of the Chi Wo Company, applied for adjudication and the appointment of Mr. C. A. da Roza as Trustee.

A receiving order in these terms was granted.

In the case of the Teck On, in which a receiving order was granted, the Official Receiver said that the assets were \$1,500 and the liabilities \$3,300.

In the case of Mr. Shum Ping-nam, in which a receiving order was made and the Official Receiver appointed Trustee, Mr. C. F. Mason applied for costs for protecting the debtor's estate, the same being granted.

WAR GIFTS.

Hongkong and Macao Ladies' Generosity.

This week 365 garments were sent in by the women of Hongkong and Macao, 239 of which have been forwarded (through the courtesy of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co.) to the Countess of Meath, 83, Lancaster Gate, London, for the Belgian refugees, and 126 are to be distributed amongst the members of the Hongkong contingent who are shortly going home to the war.

A box containing sterilised bandages made by the women in Macao has been handed over to a French doctor leaving next week for the front.

The sum of nearly one hundred dollars has been collected by the Hon. Treasurer, War Clothing Fund, and is being sent to the Queen's "Work for Women" Fund, Lady Roxburgh, Foley House, Portland Place, London, W.

It is just as necessary, from the point of view of the Allies, to compel them to divide their forces and resources on two fronts when the time comes for an all-round offensive movement. We may very well leave the conduct of operations to the generals in the field, who surely know what they are about.

BRITISH CASUALTIES AT TSINGTAU.

Darling Enterprise of Major Knox.

The N. C. Daily News correspondent, writing from Weihaiwei on November 11, states:—

We are all thankful that the hostilities at Tsingtau have come to an end, and that the casualties have been so much less than was expected. The British casualties have been very few.

We have heard of a feat performed by Major Knox, attached to the Sikh contingent, who is injured. One night he crawled quite a distance on the ground and succeeded in cutting some contact mine wires. He attempted to do some more of this work another night when a shrapnel burst over him and wounded him, not seriously.

The sick and wounded in hospital here will probably number less than eighty.

The Loss of the Good Hope and Monmouth.

Much regret is expressed at the sinking of H.M.S. Good Hope and the stranding of H.M.S. Monmouth. The latter ship was well known here. On the former we hear there was Commander Darley, who was on H.M.S. Minotaur under Vice Admiral Wintles. Much sympathy goes out to Mrs. Darley in her great loss, also to Mrs. Crawley of this port, wife of Inspector Crawley, who had an only brother on H.M.S. Good Hope.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club versus Kowloon Cricket Club on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground on Saturday; play to commence at 2.15 p.m.:—Messrs. R. Hancock, (Captain), R. N. Anderson, D. E. Donnelly, P. Jacka, P. S. Leigh Bennett, M. M. Mass, S. S. Moore, T. E. Pearce, G. A. Sayer, R. A. Stokes and R. P. Thurlfield.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R. state:—

Parades:—For Friday 27th inst. and Friday 4th December, as ordered.

Musketry:—Saturday 28th and Sunday 29th inst. at King's Park Range as ordered.

Alarm:—All amended lists of telephone Nos. must be forwarded by Section commanders to the Adjutant without delay.

GALLANT LONDON SCOTTISH.

Earn Undying Fame at a Terrible Cost.

Correspondents from Northern France say that the London Scottish have earned undying fame, but at a terrible cost. For weeks the regiment endured the tedium of fatigue duty in various parts of France. Then their scattered detachments were collected, and sent to meet a strong German force trying to force the British lines at Ypres.

The Scottish were ordered to occupy a ridge, crowning some beet fields. They advanced in the open, exposed to murderous shrapnel fire from artillery, two miles distant, without cover, but they pushed forward to the enemy's trenches. The Germans, in overwhelming numbers, rushed out with fixed bayonets. The Scottish also fixed bayonets, and did not wait for the attack, but charged the advancing enemy. The impact was terrific. The Scottish were overborne by numbers and recoiled. They reformed, however, and charged repeatedly. Then the Germans turned and ran. Two farm houses were filled with the Scottish wounded carried on stretchers. The Germans shelled them, and the wounded were removed, but only at great risk.

PRIZE COURT.

THE HANAMETAL CASE.

The Attorney General on the Points at Issue.

The case of the s.s. Hanametal was continued in Admiralty Jurisdiction, before Mr. Justice Gumpert, to-day, claims being made for the vessel by W. Katz, of Shanghai, owner, and the Yangtze Insurance Association, mortgagees.

The Crown was represented by the Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kinn, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. R. M. Hodgson, and the claimants by Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Lockyer, Deacon, and Harston.

The Attorney General replied for the Crown, and remarked that a great deal of what had been said did not touch the question of justification; there had been much said about condemnation, but that did not touch the question of justification at all. The mere fact that there had been no much discussion as to whether the ship was liable to condemnation, at all pointed to the case being a doubtful one, involving circumstances which required explanation, and one in which his Lordship must hold that there was justification for the capture. The claimants themselves had felt a difficulty—did the Crown on one point, and that was as to the nationality of the ship, and some evidence had been called by the other side on that point.

Mr. Potter:—We did not feel any difficulty; but we thought that was going to be a point of attack by the Crown.

Continuing, the Attorney General said that it turned out to be a point upon which his Lordship was not troubled at all. On one point the court had to obtain the assistance of the Consul General for America, and it was only on receiving his letter in the course of the hearing that particular points were cleared up. That point was one on which the capture would meet a great difficulty and it was only cleared up by the letter of the Consul on that point, after the case had been discussed for some time.

Mr. Potter said, in answer to his Lordship, that the Hanametal was purchased from Messrs. Jensen and was, twelve months ago, known as the Germania.

The Attorney General made it clear that he was not relying upon the question of former ownership, but he did submit that the mere fact of the necessity for all this evidence and considerable amount of discussion suggested at least that the case was one which could not be decided off hand after half an hour's discussion by the captors at sea.

His Lordship:—I am rather inclined to agree. Under the circumstances I am not surprised that the naval commander took upon himself to detain the ship.

His friend, the Attorney General pointed out, had taken each fact upon which the Crown relied, as evidence of unneutral service or enemy control, and in a very plausible and persuasive way had shown that each fact might have a perfectly innocent explanation, and asked his Lordship to state that, because of that, no inference of illegality could be drawn. But he omitted to deal with the cumulative effect. What he suggested was that the hypothesis which explained everything, as nothing else did, was the hypothesis of enemy control. Scientific hypotheses could not always be easily proved, but they were proved if they explained matters as nothing else did. A murder might be committed. A man might be found near the spot; he was perfectly entitled to be there. A revolver might be found on him, but he might be perfectly entitled to carry a revolver. Such evidence might be circumstantial and each portion easily explained, but when had been found guilty on evidence such as that.

The case was adjourned sine die.

Agile Parent.

"Papa, what is an escutcheon?"

"Why?"

"This story says there was a blot on his escutcheon."

"Oh, yes! An escutcheon is a light-coloured vest. He had probably been carrying a fountain pen."—*London Post.*

THE CROWN PRINCE'S THEFTS.

Where He Stands Under the Hague Convention.

The Baroness de Baye, whose chateau near Champaubert was recently looted by the Crown Prince of Germany, was before her marriage Mdle. Oppenheim, and is one of the leading members of Paris society. Besides her chateau she has a charming residence in the Avenue de la Grande Armee. As we know, the Crown Prince during the battles of the Marne and Aisne passed two days at the chateau. He and a chosen band of officers made free use of the wine cellars, and, to use the words of the domestics, they made the rooms they occupied worse than pigsties. The chateau was pillaged and a number of objects of art stolen. The most valuable of the furniture, pictures and tapestries were packed up in large cases and were about to be sent off in special waggons when a regiment of French soldiers arrived and the Crown Prince and his troops had to beat a hasty retreat, leaving the large possessions of booty behind.

What is the position of the Crown Prince in this and like affairs? The fourth Convention of The Hague, October 18, 1907, has laid down in Article 48 as follows:—"The honour and rights of family, the life of individuals, and private property must be respected." Article 47: "Pillage is expressly interdicted." These regulations were signed by Germany by its delegate, Major-General von Gundell, "Superior Quartermaster of the great East-Major of the Royal Army of Prussia."

The German official regulations, "Laws of War," (Kriegsrecht im Landkrieg) state in 1904: "The right of appropriation of what belongs to the foreigner, or the right to booty and pillage, does not exist any more." Its definition of pillage is firmly stated: "Pillage is the worst means of appropriation of the goods or property of the foreigner. The removal or carrying off of objects in uninhabited houses, or in the absence of the proprietor when the act is committed, is not pillage but theft."

What would have been the position of the Crown Prince if he had been made prisoner when the French troops missed him by a few minutes? The jurisdiction of the French Conseil de Guerre is the same for prince generals as for simple soldiers. There have been numerous cases of German soldiers condemned for theft of civil effects and pillage in time of war. Not only would the Crown Prince have been liable to be tried by the Conseil de Guerre, but Germany, according to the Convention of The Hague of 1907, which was signed by her, must make reparation of the things pillaged or stolen. It is expressly stipulated, Article 3: "The belligerent party who violates the dispositions of the said regulation shall be bound to indemnify. It will be responsible for all acts committed by persons forming part of its army."

During the last two days of the occupation of Compiègne by the Germans, three train-waggons were used to transport the precious objects stolen from the houses put to pillage. The house of M. Dorsetti, facing the Palace, was sacked from garret to cellar in the presence of officers. The municipal authorities complained, but without result. Large parcels containing silver plate, jewellery, knick-knacks of value, and other objects were opened and shown to the officers set apart for that service, and according to their value or importance, packed up and sealed. Each package, before being placed in the railway wagon, was registered in books by two sub-officers who sat at a table in the courtyard. To add to the infamy of this wholesale robbery, the waggons had the flag of the Red Cross Society, and the men in charge had the Red Cross armlets. The facts defy contradiction even by Wolff's Agency. The rules of the Hague Convention, signed by Germany, are formal and plain. Will Germany keep to her signed pledge or will she regard it as a piece of paper only fit to be torn up? The other nations who signed will judge.

WAR ITEMS.

Actors on Active Service.
The current issue of the *Stage* prints the names of some three hundred actors who are now on active service.

K.O.Y.L.I. Man's Narrow Escape.

The life of Private S. O. Beauchamp, of the 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, was saved twice by his cigarette-case in a charge by Uhlans. In each charge a German lance was aimed at his heart, but the cigarette case took the blow. From a third Uhlan Beauchamp received a wound which bowled him over, and he is now in hospital at Osest, burning to get back to the fighting line.

Dutch Stop Copper Export.

A Central News message from Amsterdam states that the Dutch Government has prohibited the export of copper. This news is important, as such a step would severely hit Germany. Britain has been highly suspicious that much of the copper bought in America for Holland has been sent into Germany for the making of ammunition.

German Orders to be Returned.

The King has received all his German Orders, says a London correspondent, and Lord Roberts has sent back the decoration of the Black Eagle which the Kaiser conferred on him after the South African war. "This action on the part of 'Bobby,'" says the correspondent, "is about to be followed by every British soldier who has in the past had a German or Austrian decoration inflicted on him."

Tommy in Adversity.

A Paris newspaper relates as proof of the good spirits of the British soldier in adversity a story of a wounded infantryman whose right leg had to be amputated. In taking leave of the surgeon the soldier said, "I am sure of a job now, doctor, thanks to my wooden leg." "What do you mean?" asked the doctor. "Oh, they're safe to use me to stir the Christmas puddings," was the reply.

Naval Recruits Wanted.

The Manchester Engineers' Club has been asked by the authorities in London to help in the recruiting for the Royal Naval Division. Men are wanted who (1) are used to handling heavy timber and (2) used to explosives. Pay varies from 2s. 2d. to 3s. 2d. per day; separation allowance, wife 6s. per week; first child 2s. per week, second child 1s. per week, other children 1s. per week.

Recruits Buying Their Own Uniforms.

So keen on "real soldiering" are many of the new recruits to Territorial units, that they are buying their own uniforms rather than wait till the Government can supply them. There are various qualities of khaki, and they are paying all prices from 35s. to 25 for each uniform.

200,000 Wounded Austrians.
The number of wounded Austrians taken to Vienna alone since the beginning of the war is estimated at 200,000.

Lemberg Prisoners Released.
The Russians liberated in Lemberg 15,000 prisoners, most of them arrested for sedition since the outbreak of the war.

German Prisoners in New Zealand.

The captain of the steamer Delphic, which arrived from Auckland, says recently 5,000 German prisoners were isolated on an island off New Zealand, and that those who attempted to swim to the mainland were literally gobbled up by sharks.

The Shortest Route to Berlin.

For the Russians the shortest route to Berlin is by way of Posen, the distance from the borders of Russian Poland to Berlin being about 180 miles, as compared with 320 miles from Cracow to Berlin, and about 450 miles from the centre of operations in France to the German capital.

Could not get Home.

It is estimated that over 200,000 Germans living abroad have not been able to proceed to Germany owing to the vigilance of the British Fleet. Even the Germans living in Spain have not yet been able to return to their own country, as they can neither cross France nor get to any Continental port by boat.

British Steamers Captured.

A Liverpool message states that the British steamers City of Khios and Assiout have been captured by a Turkish man-of-war.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

HAM AND BACON

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

BREAKFAST BACON in rashers

90 cts. per lb.

MILD CURED HAM

85 & 95 cts. per lb.

The German Losses.

A *Daily Mail* correspondent reports that the German losses in killed, wounded and prisoners, up to November 7, totalled 1,750,000 at a conservative estimate.

Insane By Brooding on War.

New York, October 18.—In Bellevue Hospital to-day are more than half a dozen Austrian women who have gone insane because of the nervous strain over the war. Several have been sent to State institutions after being taken first to Bellevue.

Captaincy for Prince Joachim.

Berlin, via London, October 18.—Prince Joachim, the youngest son of the Kaiser, has been promoted to be a captain and has been assigned to staff duty with the Eleventh German Army Corps.

A Cambridge Offer.

The Senate of Cambridge University has offered to the professor, teachers, and students of the University of Louvain such facilities in the way of access to libraries, laboratories, and lectures, together with the use of lecture-rooms, as may secure the continuity of the work of that University during the present crisis. While the University is not in a position to offer direct financial assistance for the support of the Belgian institution, efforts are being made to provide such help privately. The Cambridge authorities have invited the University of Louvain to migrate to Cambridge, and there to continue its own separate studies, granting its own degrees, and generally continuing its activities as at its own foundation, Cambridge supplying the necessary technical facilities.

"God be Thanked."

Rotterdam, October 12.—It is announced that the Kaiser has telegraphed his aunt, the Grand Duchess of Baden, as follows: "Antwerp was occupied this afternoon without fighting. God be thanked for this glorious result. To Him be all honour."

Wrong all Along the Line.

Lord Cromer, discussing German diplomacy in a letter to the London press, says: "The Germans have been wrong on every single point of importance; wrong as to the probable action of Russia, England, Belgium, and Japan; wrong as to the value which they apparently attached to the Italian alliance; wrong as to the feeling likely to be evoked in America and in other neutral countries; wrong as to the Irish situation; wrong in respect to the relations existing between Great Britain and her self-governing colonies; wrong as to the sentiment of the people both of South Africa and of India; wrong as to the effect of a declaration of war in Egypt and other Moslem countries, and wrong as to the opposition likely to be encountered throughout the civilised world by the inauguration of a policy of reaction."

A Long Blockade.

It is pretty plain that the British Admiralty expects the fleet will have to remain in the North Sea for some time to come. Official announcement is made that the most useful gifts that can be sent to the sailors are knitted caps or Balaclava helmets (blue), jerseys (blue), knitted mitts or gloves (blue), woollen drawers, thick stockings, thick socks, and comforters (blue). Evidently this means that the North Sea blockade is likely to last through the winter.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

A Subscription List has been taken from the Counter of The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. Any person applying for subscriptions thereunder is unauthorised and should at once be handed over to the Police. The Bank's name is at the top of the list.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for the removal of food refuse from 1st December.

Apply—"A.B.C." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that, unless claimed within 7 days from this date, 12 jinrickshas and 2 trucks, which are lying unclaimed in the Police Compound will be sold by Public Auction.

C. Mc I. MESSER, Capt. Supt. of Police Hongkong, 25th November, 1914.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after noon the 27th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Managers, Hongkong, 26th November, 1914.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

s.s. "MONGOLIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from the Company's godown at West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at consignees' risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered Monday, Nov. 30th, 1914 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Thursday, Dec. 3rd, 1914 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

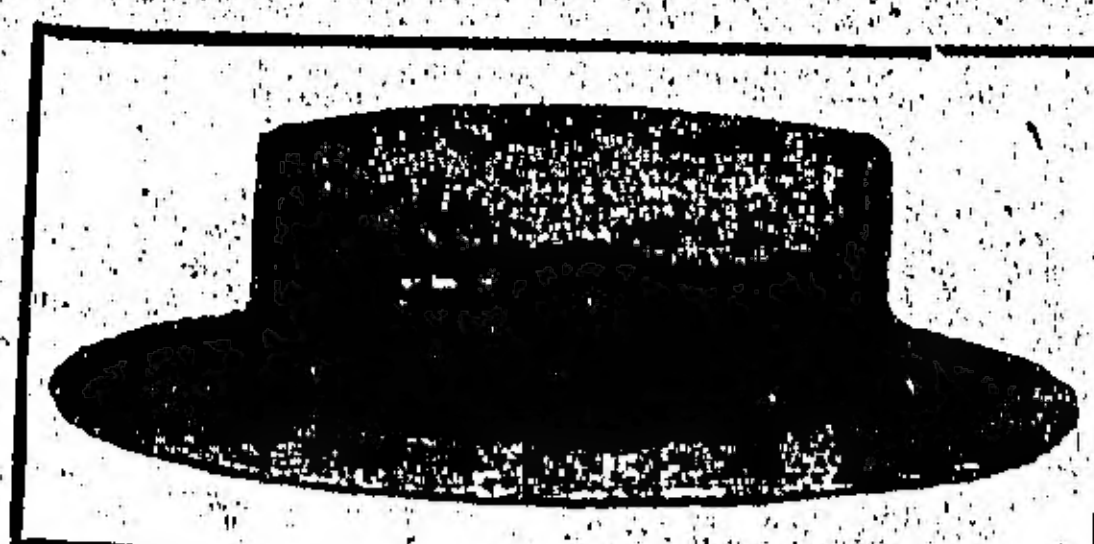
All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown at West Point December 3rd 1914 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignee and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before Dec. 26th, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1914.



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Men's Wear Specialists.

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The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

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"MONTAGUE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. Those, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China. Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination. Steamers. Sailing Date

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said. Miyazaki Maru, Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000, SATUR., 5th Dec. at 10 a.m. Kitano Maru, Capt. Cope T. 16,000, WEDNES., 23rd Dec. at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama. Yokohama Maru, Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500, TUES., 1st Dec. at noon. Awa Maru, Capt. Hori T. 12,500, TUES., 15th Dec. at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday, Townsville and Brisbane. Tango Maru, Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500, WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon. Nikko Maru, Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600, WED., 13th Jan. at noon.

CALCUTTA, via Spore, Penang & Rangoon. Kawachi Maru, Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500, THURS., 17th Dec.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo. Hakushika Maru, Capt. T. 5,000, WEDNES., 9th Dec.

Kobe. Kawachi Maru, Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500, SATURDAY, 28th Nov.

S'hai and Kobe. Rangoon Maru, Capt. Nomura T. 7,000, MONDAY, 30th Nov.

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama. Nikko Maru, Capt. Takeda T. 9,600, TUESDAY, 15th Dec. at 5 p.m.

Kobe & Yokohama. Iyo Maru, Capt. Hirase T. 13,500, FRI., 4th Dec. at 11 a.m.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 23rd February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 2nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	S'hai	2nd half Nov.
Tjikong	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tjikanoek	S'hai	1st half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Dec.
Tjikaroem	JAVA	1st half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tjikodas	JAPAN	1st half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Dec.
Tjikembang	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	S'hai	1st half Jan.
Tjikpanas	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	From Kobe, Tues., 1st Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave Kobe for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday, 1st December.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon. Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

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ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

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STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	2nd Dec.	23rd Dec.
Aldenharn	2nd Jan.	23rd Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore	FRI., 27th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haikang	A. E. Hodgins	TUE., 1st Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haikan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 4th Dec. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haikun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 29th Nov. at 10 a.m.
Haikun <td>A. H. Stewart <td>WED., 2nd Dec. at 1 p.m.</td> </td>	A. H. Stewart <td>WED., 2nd Dec. at 1 p.m.</td>	WED., 2nd Dec. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, LaPraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Notice to Mariners. Chief Officer.—Notice is given that Captain McLean of the steamer Irene reports having lost an anchor in 18 feet of water off Li: Si Kan, near Haichow. The position of the anchor is the unnamed islet in that locality bearing S 23° E magnetic distant 3½ miles.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. W. G. Adams, from leave, has gone chief officer, Hainchi. Mr. W. Davy, chief officer, Hainchi, has gone chief officer, Kiangkwan.

Mr. W. J. Colomi, acting chief officer, Kiangkwan, is awaiting orders.

Mr. F. Baylis, from leave, has gone chief officer, Oniyuen.

Mr. M. F. Berkeley, acting chief officer, Oniyuen, has gone second officer, same ship.

Mr. W. Earl, second officer, Oniyuen, is awaiting orders.

Mr. O. McInnes, second engineer, Kiangkwan, is on leave.

Mr. M. Henderson, third engineer, Kiangkwan, has gone second engineer, Kiangkwan.

Mr. E. S. Sneyd, from leave, has gone second officer, Esang.

Mr. L. A. Austin, second officer, Esang, is on leave.

Mr. R. M. C. Wallace has been appointed second officer, Saiwo.

Mr. L. McWilliam, from leave, has gone second engineer, Kutwo.

Mr. E. D. Ackerman, second engineer, Kutwo, is on leave.

Mr. D. A. Malcolm, from reserve, has been transferred to Hankow.

Mr. G. Woolley, acting chief engineer, Kian, is awaiting orders.

Mr. J. Johnston, chief engineer, Ichang, is on reserve.

Mr. J. E. Huncie, third engineer, Hain Feking, has gone chief engineer, Ichang.

Mr. W. R. Knox, third engineer, Shengking, has gone third engineer, Onenan.

Mr. A. N. McDonald, acting third engineer, Onenan, has gone acting third engineer, Shengking.

Mr. A. Morrison, second engineer, Hainan, has gone second engineer, Siagan.

Mr. R. F. Eden, second engineer, Siagan, has gone second engineer, Hainan.

Mr. W. Anderson, third engineer, Ngankin, has gone acting second engineer, Yoonow.

Mr. R. Taylor, acting second engineer, Yoonow, has gone third engineer, Ngankin.

Mr. J. J. Brooks, third engineer, Onenan, has resigned.

Mr. G. Hutchison, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Chungking.

Mr. J. W. Fisher, supernumerary, Fatsan, has gone second engineer, Chungking.

Mr. R. Pearson, from reserve, has gone third engineer, Chungking.

Mr. P. Shearer, chief officer, Hangchow, was drowned at sea.

Mr. L. E. George, second officer, Tamsui, is on leave.

Mr. G. O. Thomson, second officer, Onihai, has gone second officer, Tamsui.

Mr. F. G. Wedlock, second officer, Chinhuu, has gone second officer, Onihai.

Mr. T. Simpson, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Onenan.

Shipping and Engineering.

The Cableship Rizal.

Negotiations have been completed with the collector of customs by Mr. James F. Macleod, a Manila broker, for the charter of the government cable ship Rizal for the Saigon trip. It is stated, says the Cablenews, that Mr. Macleod's clients, whose names are not divulged, intend to import 40,000 piculs of rice in view of the threatened shortage of the local crop owing to continued droughts in the central Luzon rice provinces.

In Lighter Vein.

German supplies at Brussels were reported to contain a large quantity of meat extract. Liebig, we should think.

Russia is providing her prisoners with German newspapers. Presumably in a kindly effort to nudge the truth from them.—London Opinion.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best—ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	4th Dec.	8th Dec.
CHANGSHA	7th Jan.	10th Jan.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
NINGPO	Tamsui	28th Nov. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Sigan	23th Nov. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	29th Nov. at d'light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	1st Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	1st Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	8th Dec. at 4 p.m.

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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

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These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 26th Nov., 1914.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'haman	Yatsung	Fri., 27th Nov. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 28th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 28th Nov. at 3 p.m.
S'hai, Moji & Kobe	Namsang	Sun., 29th Nov. at d'light
Kobe & M. j.	Fookshing	Sun., 29th Nov. at d'light
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Tues., 1st Dec. at d'light
S'FORE, P'ang & C'outa	Fooksang	Tues., 1st Dec. at 3 p.m.
S'hai, Kobe & Moji	Kwongsang	Thurs., 3rd Dec. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat., 5th Dec. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 5th Dec. at 3 p.m.
S'FORE, P'ang & C'outa	Onsang	Sat., 5th Dec. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsung," "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choofoo, Pientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Dava, Singapore, P'ang, Ujung, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage, Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Austrailon	M. M.	1, Dec.
Europe, via Singapore etc.	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	5, Dec.
London & Hull	Mershire	J. M. Co.	20, Dec.
London & Genoa via S'pore, etc.	Nagoya	P. O.	1, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	19, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Mongolia	F. M. Co.	1, Dec.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	1, Dec.
Via B.O. & S'hai & Co.	Y'haman M.	N. Y. K.	1, Dec.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.
Ports via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	9, Dec.
Victoria, B.O. & Tacoma, etc.	C. of Bristol	B. L. L.	11, Dec.
B'ton & New York via Suez Canal	P. M. Co.	P. M. Co.	16, Dec.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	16, Dec.
San F'co via M'la & Japan & Co.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	8, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	16, Dec.
Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	23, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	27, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	27, Nov.
Ningpo	Tamsui	B. & S.	28, Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	29, Nov.
Swatow	Haimin	D. L. Co.	29, Nov.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Singan	B. & S.	29, Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	30, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Paul Lecat	M. M.	1, Dec.
Shanghai	Kanchow	B. & S.	1, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	1, Dec.
Sandakan	Hsiansu	J. M. Co.	5, Dec.
Shanghai	Malta	P. O.	6, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Hshika M.	N. Y. K.	9, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	11, Dec.
Moji and Kobe	Banri M.	D. & Co.	21, Dec.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sungkwang	B. & S.	22, Dec.
Singapore, Batavia, Cherbon, etc.	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nile	P. O.	27, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Halayang	D. L. Co.	D. desp.
Shanghai	Titarom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjiliwong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J.O.J. L.	F. half N.
Japan	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	F. half D.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	F. half J.

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General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Newlyn, Br. s.s. 2,434, Charles Clarke, 14th inst.—Singapore, 4th inst., Gen.—O. S. K.

Seattle Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,832, T. Saitow, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 16th inst., Gen.—O. S. K.

Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,552, Y. Jenkins, 18th inst.—Saigon, 14th inst., Rice—O. S. K.

Mausang, Br. s.s. 1,644, R. A. Matthews, 20th inst.—Sandakan, 14th inst., Timber & Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Phuyen, Fr. s.s. 1,346, L. Ribault, 20th inst.—15th inst., Rice—Chinese.

Tjilatjap, Dut. s.s. 3,859, Schenbeck, 20th inst.—Baliapapan, 10th inst., Sugar—J. O. J. L.

Ceylon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,142, M. Shinah, 21st inst.—Japan, 16th inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Colombo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,919, O. Sakamoto, 21st inst.—Moji, General—N. Y. K.

Yokohama Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,010, S. Komatsu, 22nd inst.—Shanghai 19th inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Fooksang, Br. 1,987, T. M. Mitchell, 22nd inst.—Moji, 16th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yingchow, Br. s.s. 1,223, E. L. Jones, 22nd inst.—Shanghai, 19th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Kuelchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Forsyth, 23rd inst.—Choofoo, 17th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Loksang, Br. s.s. 972, D. W. Ritchie, 23rd inst.—Honkoku, 18th inst., Salt—J. M. & Co.

Takrang, Br. s.s. 999, W. McIlure, 23rd inst.—Swatow, 22nd inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, Tough, 24th inst.—Manila, 21st inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tjibini, Dut. s.s. 3,018, W. H. Lop, 24th inst.—Java, 15th inst., Sugar—J. O. J. L.

Tjiliwong, Dut. s.s. 3,016, A. Oldenburger, 24th inst.—Java, 16th inst., Sugar—J. O. J. L.

Su ang, Br. s.s. 919, H. Simpson, 24th inst.—Weihaiwei, 18th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tamsui, Br. s.s. 919, W. G. Cowan, 24th inst.—Dairen, 17th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Chongtu, Br. s.s. 1,338, Speed, 25th inst.—Singapore, 17th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Pengreip, Br. s.s. 3,006, J. Mitchell, 25th inst.—Cardiff, 4th ult., Coal—Admiralty.

Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 25th inst.—Singapore, 18th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Liangchow, Br. s.s. Benson, 25th inst.—Shanghai, 22nd inst., Gen.—B. & S.

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No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254'	45' 3"	14'	3' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	254'	60'	15'	3' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	254'	60'	15'	3' 6"	
TAIKOO DOCK						
Cosmopolitan Dock	450'	85'	20'	3' 6"	
ABERDEEN						
Iron Dock	430'	54'	21'	3' 6"	
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VICTORIA, V'VER, S'ILE	Glenroy	26th Nov.
TACOMA & PLAND		
VIA HONOLULU		
VICTORIA, V'VER, S'ILE	Glenroy	6th Jan.
TACOMA & PLAND		

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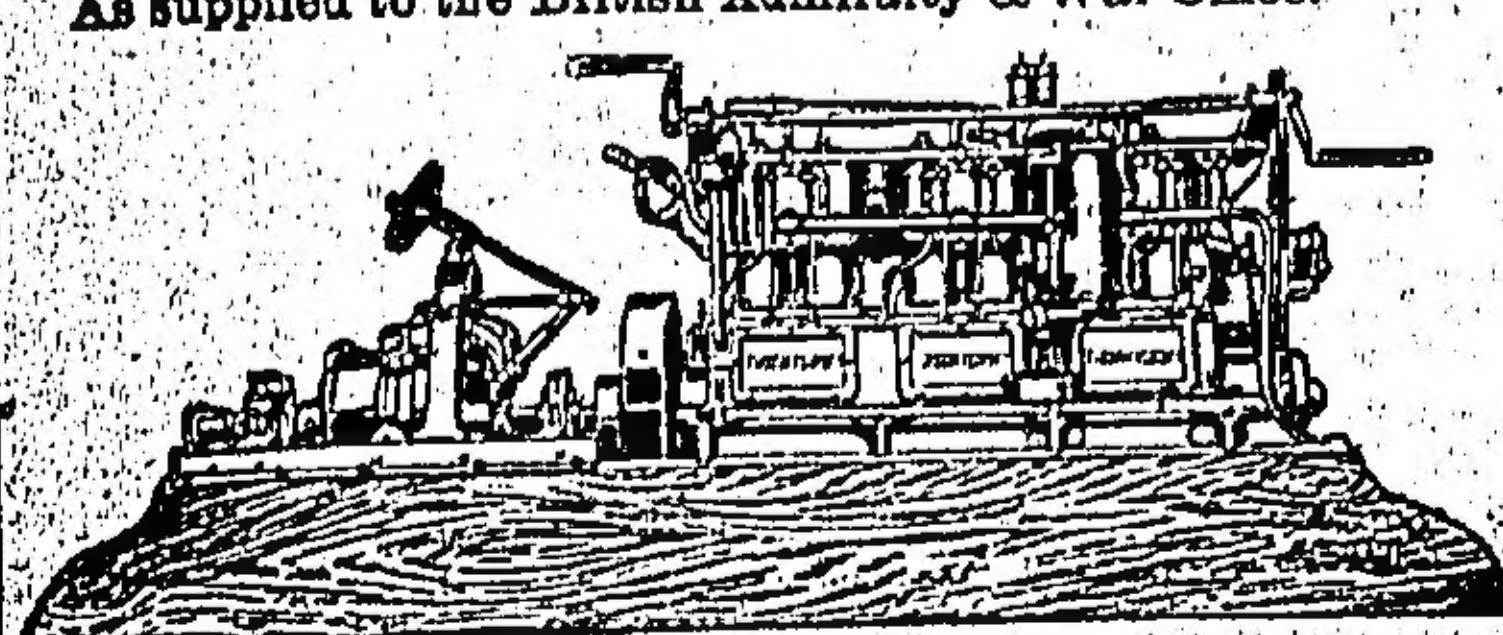
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1914.

TO-DAY'S LATE WAR TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams arrived too late for insertion on page 1.

LATEST FRENCH REPORT.

GERMANS RETREATING FROM RUSSIANS ALL ALONG THE LINE.

(Havas Telegrams.)

Paris, Nov. 24, 6.20 p.m.

The general situation is unchanged. The intermittent cannonade of the enemy was less violent than yesterday and the day before.

A few infantry attacks were all repulsed, these being especially violent in Argonne, where we progressed in the Four-de-Paris region. A very heavy fog hinders operations between Argonne and the Vosges.

An official communique from Petrograd says the battle on the Warta has turned to the advantage of the Russians. The Germans are retreating all along the line.

TAKING OF TSINGTAU.

Feeble Resistance to Final Assault.

The following is from the N. C. Daily News special war correspondent, dated Changtsau, November 8:—

On the night of November 1, the Allies slipped steadily towards the five German redoubts under a brisk fire from pom-poms and machine-guns, star-shells thrown up by the enemy streaking the darkness with banks of light reflected miles away. The fever of approaching hand-to-hand conflict was beginning to run through the trenches from Sitang to Fusanoo, and before daylight cool daring had accomplished extraordinary feats. The Japanese officers, for example, Lieutenant Taketani and Fukuoka, succeeded, in spite of barbed-wire entanglements, in penetrating Redoubt No. 3, making a thorough reconnaissance and escaping with slight wounds from a shower of rifle bullets. Major Knox of the Sikhs—destined to be hit a few hours later—went alone to a bridge just in front of the British lines, out of some of its wire entanglements and removed a mine.

"Sapping under fire is quite an exciting experience," said another British officer to me a few hours after he had experienced it. "You dig like a maniac, hear all sorts of nasty, hard things whistling over you and plunging into the ground all round, see a man quite close bunch forward in a heap, and think the absurdest, most trivial things. Then the next lot comes along to take your place, and you get back to the trenches—hot."

Three Days of Hard Weather.—Sapping by night—digging zigzag trenches about three feet wide at the bottom and four and a half at the top, towards the enemy, and relentless bombardment from dawn till dusk were the order of the next five days, the first three of which were misty and bitterly cold. I spent November 2 with Captain Christian, R.A., and Mr. Eckford, the British Consul at Tsingtau, on the top of Prince Heinrich, the former endeavouring to communicate with and direct the fire of H.M.S. Triumph. But all that was visible of the sea was a noiseless fringe of foam. In the middle of the afternoon, therefore, we rode back to Changtsau, which until October 31 had been General Kamio's headquarters.

The next day and the day following were the same, with thin layers of ice to be broken before one could get water. All day long the guns boomed, the wind howled and the mists swirled, turning now and then to rain. Each night an army was half-frozen and the heat that comes from digging made succeeding coldness all the harder to bear. But each night the sand-bagged heads of

the saps drew nearer to the redoubts till the right flank had advanced up to the Pump Station, the left was beyond Fusanoo and, at some points, the German and allied lines were only 200 yards apart.

A Soldier's Funeral.

In the meantime, Major Hartigan and Dr. Shaw of Tientsin found their work increasing. Extra tents had been erected under the Red Cross and began to fill. On the third day of the hard weather, there was a funeral under leaden skies. We felt in—about twenty of us, I suppose, and waited while behind closed tent flaps they put a body on a stretcher and covered it with the Union Jack. Then the tent was reopened, and the four bearers, preceded by the chaplain, led the little procession towards a corner of the ground. A grave gaped ready, the sudden earth thrown out on either side. We stood two deep, the bearers at one end, the chaplain at the other, listening to the brave words. Just over the hills the guns repeated them now loudly, now in deep undertones, as the wind fell and rose. The service was hardly over when across from Litsan river came an orderly riding fast. We stood away for a moment while the Major read the note handed to him.

Three Sikh officers wounded," he said, as we forced his text. "Badly?" somebody asked. "There's a query against one," he answered. The names were those of M. J. Munn and Knox and Captain Hay, and by the time I passed back again, towards dusk, they were in bed, comfortably tucked up. Only Major Knox had been badly hurt and his wound was not dangerous—a shrapnel bullet in the thigh which had travelled downwards to the knee. Now it reposed on the top of an empty cigarette tin, a grey lump of lead.

The British Headquarters.—Next day the storm had gone, sweeping the skies clear. "We'll talk to the Triumph this morning all right," said Captain Christian, rising from the table. "My own hopes for the day centred in a couple of bottles of claret which somebody had suggested would be acceptable at British Headquarters. If I could get myself entrained with them I should approach as near to the firing line as I could at this late hour possibly hope to get—British headquarters had been moved right up the front. The matter was arranged and by nine o'clock I had started. As bad luck would have it, I ran presently right into the attaches being conducted, in strict accordance with Tokyo's regulations, along safe routes. That delayed progress for a time until the screen of a village enabled me to cut across country unseen. The German aeroplane, apparently, had "spotted" the exact position of General Barnardiston and

his staff who, on the previous day had been severely shelled, ten twelve-inchers falling within twenty yards of the "mess."

The British Position.

Here and there, from a second series of defiles branch out de sacs sloped upwards between clay cliffs into which low shelters had been built with roof of tarpaulin, earth and twigs resting on walls of rough stakes. In these were various detachments of the British reserve. Outside one sat three or four officers, one of whom, Lieutenant Pobra, had had, just near the spot, a very narrow shave the day before and on the night of November 5, in a tight corner I shall tell about presently, had the back of his coat ripped right across by shrapnel without, however, suffering anything more than a bruise. I chatted with them for a bit over cigarettes and then moved on to a third big nullah, about 200 yards long by sixty wide. On one side were three Japanese howitzers blazing over the gully at Bismarck Hill, on the other ran a line of bivouacs such as have just been described, and in the middle stood groups of officers and what looked like a hopeless jumble of Indian troops. I had arrived just when they were being moved off to another point, and what might have been said to me but for the bland smile my burden enabled me to wear I tremble to think.

From here a succession of trenches joining defiles and gullies led to within a short distance of the barbed wire entanglements erected by the Germans between Redoubt No. 1, just south of the Pump station, and Redoubt No. 2 north-west of Tsingtau. Tsingtau itself formed the British objective. On their right, facing Redoubt No. 1, were General Johji's men; on their left, facing Redoubts 2 and 3, General Yamada's and further to the left, facing Redoubts 4 and 5, General Horiuchi's. The allies, in other words, had closed round in a semi-circle drawn from the Pump station across the peninsula through Kangchiachung to a little east of Hsiang-chenshan at the foot of Iliis.

A Hot Corner.

Here are some details of an outpost engagement which took place that night. A sapping party numbering fifty, under the command of Captain Bradstock, had to cross the river and dig just under Redoubt No. 2. The fort saw them and so did the Germans entrenched by the main road on their right, with the result that they "caught it" hot and strong from rifles, pom-poms and machine-guns on three sides. "It was the tightest corner I hope ever to be in," said a Lieutenant who related the whole episode to me. "It looked as though it would be only a question of time before the whole lot of us were wiped out." Star-shells and searchlights gave the Germans every possible chance and but for the cool way in which Captain Bradstock retired his men (the saps, of course, completed), there would have been a bigger casualty list than was actually the case—sixteen killed and wounded.

The eve of the general advance was grey and bitingly cold. General Kamio's new headquarters lay among gullies close to the village of Fusanoo. All along the line of redoubts, and a little in front and behind them, columns of smoke kept shooting upwards, flattening out and drifting away. Occasionally one saw the flash of German guns, and sometimes a shell pitched over the arm of hills to the right. But the reply to the Allies' bombardment had weakened very considerably, and in comparison with the scene presented on October 31 and November 1 the valley was dull, lifeless, played out.

A Disappointing Finish.

The final assault developed unexpectedly. Shortly after mid night General Yamada sent a couple of companies of sappers to

FOOTBALL.

Splendid Programme for
Saturday.

Football lovers will be well catered for on Saturday, for two good matches will follow each other in quick succession on the ground of the Hongkong Football Club, which has been very kindly lent for the occasion. For each match the regimental team of the South Wales Borderers will provide the opposition, and as winners of the North China Cup, their display will no doubt be interesting.

The Association team will be on show first, against the "Pick of the Colony." The kick-off will be at 3.15 sharp, and the following strong eleven was chosen last night to represent the home team:—Goal:—Swan (Police); backs:—Oxton (R.E.) and Salkner (D.K.F.O.); halves:—J. Clark (Police) Wilkinson (R.E.), and Cyril Wilkie (H.K.F.O.); forwards:—Nichols (Navy) and Davies (S. and D.), Adams (Navy) centre, Swan (R.G.A.) and Pennell (H.K.F.O.).

Mr. F. W. Eager will referee, and Messrs. Reynolds (Police) and Robins (R.G.A.) will be linesmen. The Colony will play in white shirts and the Regiment in H.K. colours—black and white.

Immediately following the Association game the Rugby exhibition will be given, and here again the soldiers may be expected to shine. The game will start at 4.30 and certainly be well worth watching, as strong sides have been selected.

During the late val, officials will tour round the crowd with a collecting box for the benefit of the local War Fund. One hundred dollars has been guaranteed by the Committee, and there ought to be no difficulty in raising this amount in once.

attack Redoubt No. 3. The attack was completely successful and by 10 o'clock the fort was in Japanese hands. Yamada immediately sent back word to headquarters, urging a general advance, and, before he received a reply, launched two more companies against Redoubt No. 2. By four o'clock that also had been taken. General Horiuchi on the left wing, seeing the way things were going, sent four companies against Redoubts 4 and 5, capturing both by six. In the meantime, Johji's men on the right, supported by the British, had also advanced, while two small bodies—not more than seventy in each—had been sent from the left and centre against Iliis and Bismarck. Before half-past six both had been taken and at about half-past six Redoubt No. 1 and the forts on Muliis hoisted the white flag.

From a spectacular point of view it is difficult to imagine a more disappointing finale: from a military standpoint the fight made by the Germans was surprisingly feeble. The allies had to get over a twenty foot wall running the entire length of the redoubts, across barbed wire entanglements twenty yards wide, up a slope without an iota of cover upon which heavy guns could no longer play for fear of hurting their own men, across another lot of entanglements and up a second slope, against machine-guns and rifle-fire, and finally bayonets. Then, when the redoubts had been taken, they had to cross rather more than half a mile of open ground and climb the steep sides of Iliis, Bismarck and Muliis. As was subsequently shown, the defenders had plenty of ammunition and healthy men—according to their own estimate their total casualties since the beginning of the siege were no more than 1,000. A forlorn hope, which was all they had to fight on, has generally something of the heroic about it. In this case it had none whatever.

HOME FOOTBALL.

THE BATTLE OF THE LEAGUES.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

London, Oct. 23.

The most noteworthy results in the First League, and they represented the best performances, were the victories in our matches of the two topmost clubs in the table, Manchester City and Sheffield Wednesday. Once more you could trace the success of the City at Nottingham to their defensive soundness. The County forwards were brightly enough at the start, but as their attack was flung back time after time, the sting went out of it, and then the moderate Manchester forwards managed to score two goals to win the match. At Bolton the position of affairs was actually the reverse. The Wanderers have lost more goals than any other side and the Wednesday were quick to find out their defensive weaknesses. Burnley, "the" team of last season, have not so far been very impressive, but in visiting Aston Park they seemed to think the Villa were worthy opponents. At any rate, there was a most marked improvement in their football, and they would think themselves unlucky, in not winning after scoring three goals and twice being two ahead. The Villa, however, had a weakened side, and it was a fine performance for Barber, the half-back, to score two goals as the substitute for Hampton, the centre-forward. London's clubs are in the habit of setting up "records" but they are usually of the wrong sort. Now Chelsea and Tottenham Hotspur are the only teams who have not registered more than one victory. Though Bradford, their opponents, were the bottom of the League club, Chelsea "cracked" badly and lost three goals. The performance of the Hotspur in drawing with United at Sheffield, was quite a good one, but the attack on their goal was often so fierce that it was truly astonishing that not more than one goal was lost. Scores:—

Aston Villa	...	3
Barnley	...	3
Blackburn R.	...	3
Sunderland	...	1
Bolton W.	...	0
Sheffield W.	...	3
Bradford	...	3
Chelsea	...	0
Liverpool	...	2
Bradford City	...	1
Manchester U.	...	0
West Bromwich	...	0
Middlesbrough	...	1
Newcastle U.	...	1
Notts County	...	0
Manchester O.	...	2
Oldham Athletic	...	1
Everton	...	1
Sheffield U.	...	1
Tottenham H.	...	1

Derby	...	1
Fulham	...	2
Huddersfield	...	3
Glossop	...	3
Bury	...	0
Hull City	...	0
Birmingham	...	0
Leeds City	...	3
Lincoln U.	...	1
Leicester F.	...	3
Notts F.	...	1
Stockport	...	1
Grimsby	...	1
Wolves	...	2
Bristol C.	...	2

(Played on the ground of the first named club on Saturday, Oct. 17.)

Positions of the Clubs to Date.		Goals.	
1. W.D.L.F.A. Pts.		Goals.	
Manchester O.	8 6 2 0 14 6 14	The Arsenal	9 6 2 1 19 6 14
Sheffield W.	9 6 1 2 22 10 13	Huddersfield	9 6 2 1 18 8 14
Oldham A.	8 5 2 1 19 12 12	Bristol C.	8 5 1 2 15 8 11
Everton	9 4 2 3 16 8 10	Preston N.E.	9 4 3 2 13 10 11
Blackburn R.	9 4 2 3 18 14 10	Luton	8 5 0 3 15 14 10
Middlesbrough	8 3 4 1 15 11 10	Clapton O.	9 4 2 3 10 8 10
Newcastle U.	9 3 3 3 11 7 9	Grimsby	9 3 4 2 9 11 10
West Brom.	9 3 3 3 12 9 9	Derby C.	8 4 1 3 14 7 9
Barnley	8 3 2 3 11 9 8	Hull C.	8 4 1 3 10 8 9
Sheffield U.	8 2 4 2 9 9 8	Fulham	9 4 1 4 14 13 9
Bradford C.	9 2 4 3 12 12 8	Wolves	9 3 3 10 11 9
Aston Villa	8 3 2 3 12 17 8	Barnsley	8 4 1 3 9 12 9
		Stockport C.	8 3 2 3 7 8 8

Liverpool	9 3 2 4 14 24 8
Sunderland	8 3 1 4 15 18 7
Bolton W.	10 3 1 6 22 26 7
Notts C.	8 2 4 4 10 13 6
Manchester U.	8 2 4 4 8 11 6
Tottenham	9 1 4 4 12 19 6
Bradford	8 3 0 5 11 20 6
Chelsea	8 1 3 4 8 16 5

Second League.

We have been thinking of Huddersfield's success in the Second League as the sort that is temporary, but recently there has been an awakening to their true excellence. How good they are as a side was emphasised by their victory at Fulham, and now one's only fear about their prospects is that the resources of the club may not be sufficient to carry them through the rigour of an eight months' season. So far the men have been lucky in escaping injuries. What will happen when these come, as they are more or less bound to do, and the team has to be altered, cannot be forecast. The Arsenal, too, continue to advance, and with Huddersfield they are drawing away from their rivals. Their display in beating Blackpool was not quite satisfactory, but the fact that they had two men—Buckley and Winslip—incapacitated was some excuse. Clapton Orient suffered a nasty set-back. Few clubs are so consistently successful on their own ground, and the success of Derby County was a genuine surprise. This will be gathered from the fact that no visiting side has been successful at Homerton in the month's football since Grimsby won there on March 29th, 1913. Thus it will be seen that it was a black day for London's five League clubs. The Arsenal were the only ones to win. One result was notable. Glossop won their first match at the ninth attempt, and the fact was the more praiseworthy because it was against opponents as strong as Bury.

Bristol R.	...	3
Plymouth A.	...	2
Croydon	...	0
Watford	...	1
Luton	...	0
Exeter C.	...	2
Millwall	...	2
West Ham	...	1
Portsmouth	...	0
Cardiff C.	...	1
Queen's P.R.	...	1
Norwich C.	...	1
Reading	...	2
Northampton	...	1
Southampton	...	2
Crystal Palace	...	3
Southend U.	...	1
Gillingham	...	1
Swindon	...	2
Brighton	...	1

(Played on the ground of the first named club on October 17th.)

Positions of the Clubs to Date.		Goals.	
1. W.D.L.F.A. Pts.		Goals.	
Watford	9 6 3 0 16 5 15	Watford	9 6 3 0 16 5 15
Reading	10 6 2 2 20 12 14	Brighton	10 6 2 2 12 8 14
Brighton	10 6 2 2 12 8 14	Exeter	8 5 1 2 13 7 11
Exeter	8 5 1 2 13 7 11	Millwall	8 5 1 2 11 8 11
Millwall	8 5 1 2 11 8 11	Swindon	9 4 3 2 16 14 11
Swindon	9 4 3 2 16 14 11	Portsmouth	10 4 3 3 11 9 11
Portsmouth	10 4 3 3 11 9 11	Cardiff	8 4 1 2 9 6 8
Cardiff	8 4 1 2 9 6 8	Northampton	8 5 2 3 12 8 8
Northampton	8 5 2 3 12 8 8	Plymouth A.	9 2 4 3 13 13 8
Plymouth A.	9 2 4 3 13 13 8	Norwich	8 2 4 2 10 8 8
Norwich	8 2 4 2 10 8 8	West Ham	9 3 2 4 12 10 8
West Ham	9 3 2 4 12 10 8	Luton	11 3 2 6 16 24 8
Luton	11 3 2 6 16 24 8	Southend	8 2 3 3 8 5 7
Southend	8 2 3 3 8 5 7	Queen's P.R.	9 1 5 3 11 5 7
Queen's P.R.	9 1 5 3 11 5 7	Southampton	9 3 1 5 17 21 7
Southampton	9 3 1 5 17 21 7	Gillingham	9 2 5 14 13 6
Gillingham	9 2 5 14 13 6	Bristol R.	9 2 2 5 12 20 6
Bristol R.	9 2 2 5 12 20 6	Crystal Palace	8 1 3 4 6 13 5
Crystal Palace	8 1 3 4 6 13 5	Croydon C.	9 1 2 6 8 14 4
Croydon C.	9 1 2 6 8 14 4		

Birmingham	8 2 3 3 10 10 7
Leeds C.	9 3 1 5 12 14 7
Notts F.	9 2 2 5 12 21 6
Leicester F.	9 2 1 6 9 14 5
Lincoln C.	9 2 1 6 12 20 5
Glossop	9 1 3 5 11 19 5
Blackpool	8 2 0 6 10 15 4

Southern League.

Watford are once more back at the head of the Southern League, and they still claim their undefeated record. They displaced Brighton, who fell before Swindon, or, one might almost say, before that very remarkable player Fleming. The proper place for Fleming is inside-right, but in this match he was centre-forward and he obtained a goal as the leader of the attack. Then he had the misfortune to be hurt and was pushed out on to the extreme right. This, however, did not stop his effectiveness; indeed he recorded the winning goal for his side from this isolated position. Swindon are not the all-conquering team of a year ago, when they won their first ten matches and carried off the Championship, but they are still good enough to overcome most of their opponents. Brighton now rank third, owing to the fact that their goal average is not as good as that of Reading, who have made a remarkable jump up the table as the result of five consecutive victories. As is the experience of most sides against Northampton, they had to struggle desperately hard to secure their last two points. At last success has come to Crystal Palace, and now every club in the three chief Leagues has at least one win to its credit. The trials of last season's runners-up have been many, and their achievement at Southampton is scarcely enough to suggest that they have left them all behind but this win will restore a deal of the confidence that had been lost, and this means much. Scores:—

Bristol R.	...	3
Plymouth A.	...	2
Croydon	...	0
Watford	...	1
Luton	...	0
Exeter C.	...	2
Millwall	...	2
West Ham	...	1
Portsmouth	...	0
Cardiff C.	...	1
Queen's P.R.	...	1
Norwich C.	...	1
Reading	...	2
Northampton	...	1
Southampton	...	2
Crystal Palace	...	3
Southend U.	...	1
Gillingham	...	1
Swindon	...	2
Brighton	...	1

(Played on the ground of the first named club on October 17th.)

Positions of the Clubs to Date.		Goals.	
1. W.D.L.F.A. Pts.		Goals.	
Watford	9 6 3 0 16 5 15	Watford	9 6 3 0 16 5 15
Reading	10 6 2 2 20 12 14	Brighton	10 6 2 2 12 8 14
Brighton	10 6 2 2 12 8 14	Exeter	8 5 1 2 13 7 11
Exeter	8 5 1 2 13 7 11	Millwall	8 5 1 2 11 8 11
Millwall	8 5 1 2 11 8 11	Swindon	9 4 3 2 16 14 11
Swindon	9 4 3 2 16 14 11	Portsmouth	10 4 3 3 11 9 11
Portsmouth	10 4 3 3 11 9 11	Cardiff	8 4 1 2 9 6 8
Cardiff	8 4 1 2 9 6 8	Northampton	8 5 2 3 12 8 8
Northampton	8 5 2 3 12 8 8	Plymouth A.	9 2 4 3 13 13 8
Plymouth A.	9 2 4 3 13 13 8	Norwich	8 2 4 2 10 8 8
Norwich	8 2 4 2 10 8 8	West Ham	9 3 2 4 12 10 8
West Ham	9 3 2 4 12 10 8	Luton	11 3 2 6 16 24 8
Luton	11 3 2 6 16 24 8	Southend	8 2 3 3 8 5 7
Southend	8 2 3 3 8 5 7	Queen's P.R.	9 1 5 3 11 5 7
Queen's P.R.	9 1 5 3 11 5 7	Southampton	9 3 1 5 17 21 7
Southampton	9 3 1 5 17 21 7	Gillingham	9 2 5 14 13 6
Gillingham	9 2 5 14 13 6	Bristol R.	9 2 2 5 12 20 6
Bristol R.	9 2 2 5 12 20 6	Crystal Palace	8 1 3 4 6 13 5
Crystal Palace	8 1 3 4 6 13 5	Croydon C.	9 1 2 6 8 14 4
Croydon C.	9 1 2 6 8 14 4		

Staff of Naval Depot at Tsingtau. The Naval Officer has decided to appoint Rear-Admiral D. Iwamura to the command of the Provisional Naval Depot at Tsingtau, with Commander K. Kobayashi for chief of staff, and also to appoint Capt. J. Hirose to the command of the Naval Defence Guard.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

0
4
2
2
0
0
4

2. Frozen Meat.
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices since ink are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the man and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be taken from the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce.—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries outside China (excepting those above enumerated) may not exceed more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing on the 26th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by the subsidiary coinage; payment for all articles of food not exceeding value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 6) in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 10 per cent.

8.
35
18
—
—
—
3

杏仁
花生
天津平菓
安南雜貨
城香魚
山香魚

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Servia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1935.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1936.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigsluise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry Division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Ciry.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively, on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians recapture Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailcz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarsk, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy.

Austrian Squadron occupies Herberstein, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revigny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back.

French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Warsaw, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 18.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Finlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tientsin.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tientsin, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochow Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive;

"real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomania and captures the Pontopore (Emden's supply ship) off Samartra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from preta to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orefeld arrives at Les Palmes with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer

Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica; and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemohug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships, Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nienport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermea sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tientsin silenced by Japanese and British bombardment.

British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced

that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akaba, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. Germans abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jable Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tientsin announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tientsin is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents

given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden sought off Coos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney. Engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Ruffi River. German East Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Gool Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

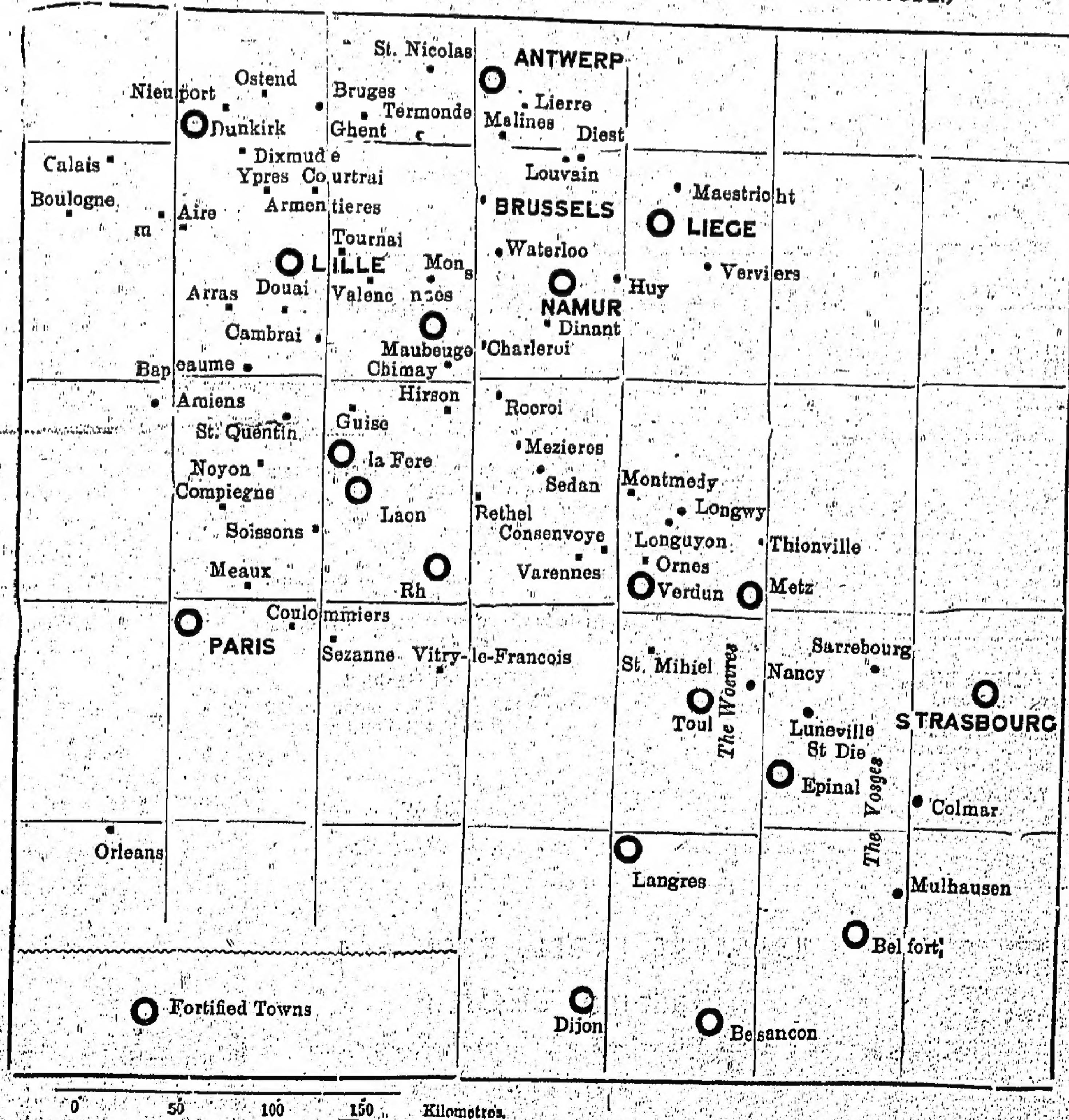
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

(Continued on page 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that save for a vigorous bombardment of Ypres the German's are showing less activity.

EXCHANGE

RECORD REPORT	
B-BUYER	N-NOMINAL
LAST DIVIDEND AND YRS.	
b.	\$2.37 1/2 at ex. 1/096
n.	equal to \$22.80 for 1/2
	year ending 30.6/14
b.	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Inter-
n.	im of \$18 a/c 1913
	Final of 10 p.c. making
b.	20 p.c. for 1912
	Final of \$20 making \$50
	for 1912 and Interim
	of \$30 for 1913
	Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for
	1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
b.	\$10 for 1912
b.	\$27 for 1912
n.	\$1 for 1906
b.	\$3 for year ending 30.6/14
a.	Interim of 50 cts. for 1/2
	year ending 30.6/14
n.	{ Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred for year 1913
n.	{ Final of 5/ making 7/ for 1913 Coupon No. 22.
"	\$1.70 per share and bonus
n.	of 30 cents per share for
a.	year ending 30.4/13
	\$3 for 1912
	\$3 for 1897
n.	Interim of 5 % Coupon No.
	3 account of year end-
n.	ing 10.6.14.
a.	Int. of 1/6 mak. 6/6 a/c. 1913
	1/2 for 1909
	\$3.50 for year 1913
a.	\$3 for 1913
n.	Tls. 5 for 1913
"	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
	Tls. 6 29/210
n.	First year
n.	\$3.50 for 1/2 year ending
	30.6/14
n.	\$31/2 for 1/2 year ending
	30.6.14
n.	50 cents for 1913
n.	\$2.50 for 1913
"	Interim of 5 p.c. for
n.	year ending 30.6/13 \$2.00
	for 1/2 year ending
	30.6.14
	15 per cent. for 1910
n.	Tls. 15 for year ending
	31.10/13
b.	Tls. 6, bonus of Tls. 4 &
	extra bonus of Tls. 1
a.	for year ending 30.6/14
	T. 12 for year endg 31.12/12
1/4 b.	Tls. 14 for year end-
	ing 30.11/13
a.	50 cents 31.7.08
b.	\$1.20 for 1913
n.	
a.	70 cents for 1913
n.	\$1.50 for year endg 31.7/14
b.	40 cents for 1911
n.	\$1.80 per share for 1913
n.	Interim of \$2 a/c 1914
n.	\$2 for 1913
	{ Interim of Tls. 1 mak-
	ing Tls. 2 a/c 1913
n.	\$1 Interim a/c year
	ending 31.8.14
a.	80 cents on fully paid
	shares and 8 cents on
a.	\$1 paid shares for year
	ending 30.4.14
b.	Final of 6d. making 7d.
	per share for 1913.
"	None
	\$1.50 for 1910
	} None
	} None
a.	No dividend this year
	35 cts. for year endg 31.5.14
	{ 20 per cent. per ordinary
	share for year ended
	31.5/1912
n.	{ \$1.25 per share for year
	ending 31.12/1913
	25 per cent. for year
n.	ending 31.7.11
	70 cents for 1913
n.	50 cts. on old shares, 25
	cts. on new shares for
	year ending 20.6.14
WRIGHT AND HORNBY share at	
W. address Seattle.	
this for any of the above quotations	

